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Macdonald College Magazine

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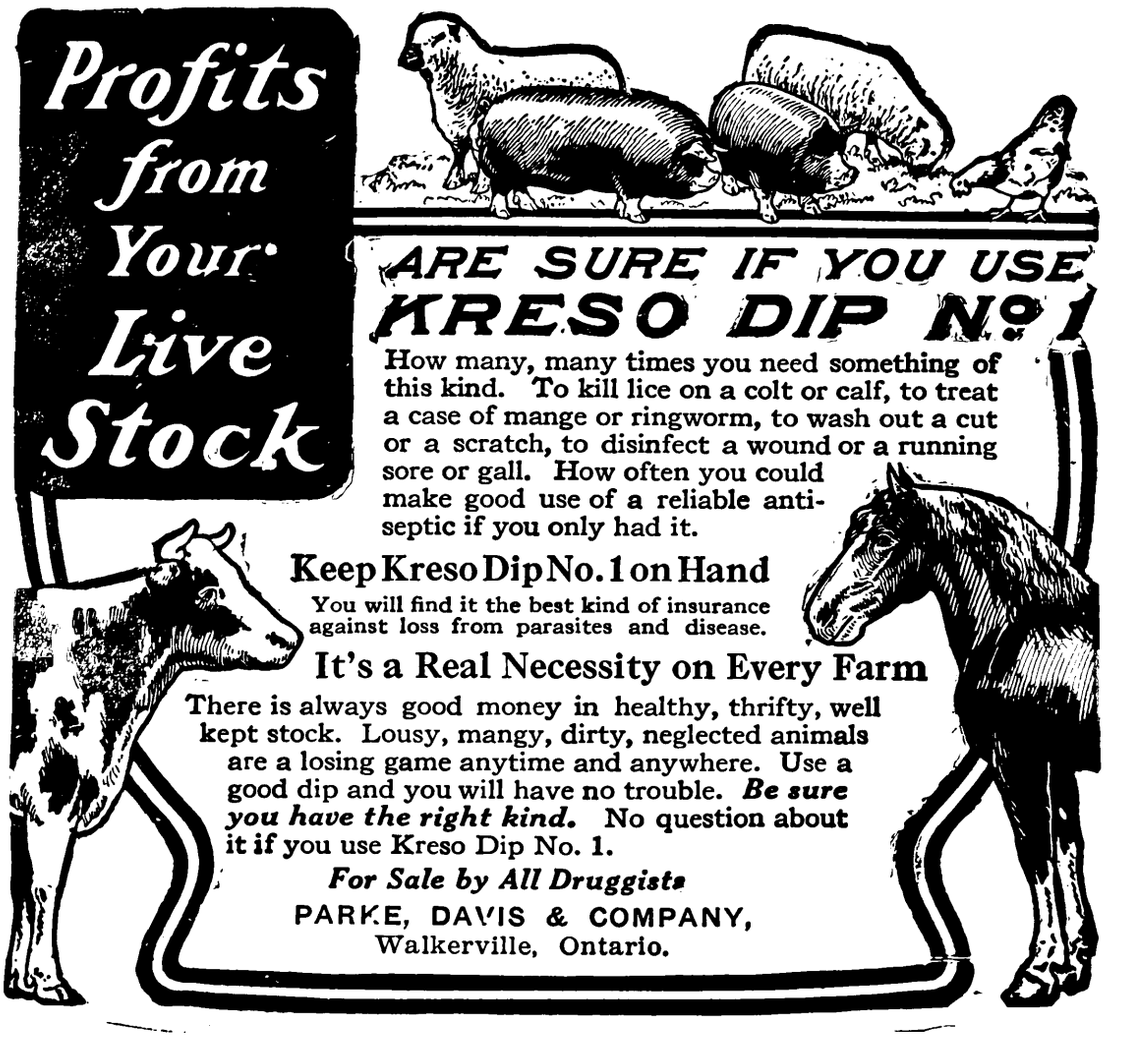

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VOL. XIII December — January No. 2

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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:— PASTORAL SCENE IN NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND — .. .. Dr. MacTaggart 53
LIFE AT AN ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL — .. .. .. R. F. Cooper 66
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE — .. .. McArthur 68
MY FIRST MOOSE — .. .. Eugene F. Kernan 73
MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 79
EDITORIAL 82
ALUMNI 84
COLLEGE LIFE 87
OUR WIDER INTEREST 93
SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL 96
NEW BRUNSWICK — .. .. R. S. Black 98
FACULTY ITEMS 99
AGRICULTURE 100
TEACHERS 109
ONR LANGUAGE — .. .. J. P. Spittall 111
A "BEAR" ESCAPE .. .. A. D. Baker 114
ATHLETICS 116

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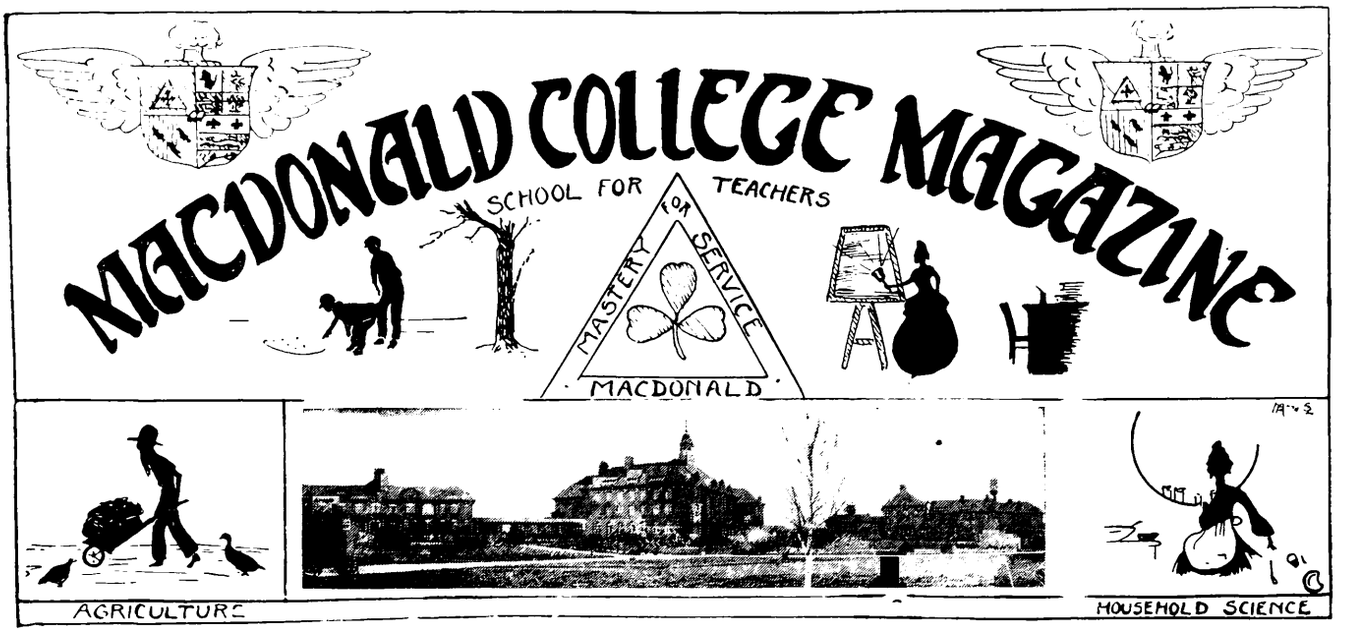


VOL. III December — January No. 2

Agriculture in New Zealand

A Study of Conditions and Methods Compared somewhat with those of Canada.

by Dr. ALEX. MacTAGGART

New Zealand, like her big sister dominion Canada, is a country wonderfully endowed by nature. Untold wealth of soil, forest, mine, lake, river, waterfall, and encompasing ocean waters is the heritage of Maoriland. Like the Land of the Maple, she has her forest fastnesses; her mines with their hidden stores of mineral wealth; her vast stretches of placid inland waters with their unsurpassed scenic wonders, the paradise of the sportsman; her great rivers with their picturesque navigable stretches, their unharnessed power, their gold, and their fish. But it is the wealth of her more or less virgin soils, and products thereof, that constitute the great asset of the country, as it is with Canada. It is with this particular asset, the foundation of her great agricultural industries, that we are particularly concerned for purposes of this comparative study.

Situation, Climate, Physical Features

Canada lies between 42 deg. and 77 deg. of north latitude, while New Zealand proper is situated between 35 deg. and 47 deg. of south latitude. Thus the extreme southerly point of Stewart Island, the smaller and most southerly of the three larger islands of N. Z., has about the same latitude as Quebec City, while the most northerly point of the North Island corresponds with about the same latitude in the northern hemisphere as that point on the Atlantic seaboard a little to the south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The most southerly point in Ontario thus coincides latitudinally with a line drawn approximately through the central point of New Zealand. Canada experiences a continental climate, which form of climate is associated with extremes of summer heat and winter cold, while New Zealand, being the centre of the water hemisphere of

the Globe, has an insular climate which is equable—not too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. The lower latitude occupied by the southern dominion also raises the mean temperature of the country. Moreover, owing to the fact that N. Z. is surrounded by so much ocean, with no point on its surface more than 75 miles from the sea, it experiences a plenteous and well-distributed rainfall —a climatic factor not possessed of course by a vast continental country like Canada as a whole. These factors cause New Zealand to possess a comparatively mild and on the whole a somewhat moist climate. Nevertheless, owing to the neighbouring vast stretches of ocean waters together with the close proximity of high latitudes with their stormy chilling prevailing winds (the horse latitudes), the climate of Maoriland is on the whole somewhat changeable. But even this is an asset, for the occasional "cold snap" and fresh high wind has just sufficient "kick" in it to suit the natural requirements of the Anglo-Saxons and Celts who people those islands, materially assisting them to retain their virile qualities. Indeed, so suited is New Zealand to the British peoples, on account of the somewhat similar though milder climate, and on account of its purity of British stock, that the country has been referred to on occasion as the Britain of the South.

Like Canada, Maoriland possesses as its more common physical features its systems of great mountain chains, its glaciers, its high waterfalls, its canyons and gorges, its lakes, its foothills, its extensive plains, its plateaux country, its hills and rolling downs, its fertile valleys, its coastal plains, and its swamp or marsh lands. In addition, there are its two active, one semi-active, and several extinct volcanoes, and its thermal regions with their weird grandeurs (geysers, mud volcanoes, variegated terraces, green and blue lakes, fumaroles, etc.) and hot and warm curative mineral waters. These volcanic features are, however, peculiar to limited areas, for the most part situated in the Auckland Province toward the centre of the North Island. This island is more volcanic than the South Island, and, on this account, its soils are of more recent origin. The central portion of the island consists of ranges of mountains of moderate height running more or less north and south. Radiating to practically all points on the seaboard from these central highlands are low hills, plains, valleys, and rolling downs which, on the whole, possess highly-productive soils. The soils of most recent volcanic origin, the pumice lands of the Auckland Province, however, cannot be so described. Nevertheless, even these lands have their possibilities. This island was, on the whole, more evenly and more heavily wooded than was the South Island. This fact, together with the fact that the natives (Maoris) were more troublesome in the north, accounts for the more rapid settlement of the southern island that has taken place in the past. Now that the natives are all civilized and that the magnificent forests of the north have given way, to a large extent, to the march of civilization, the North Island is now being populated at a more rapid rate than is southern New Zealand, and much of this extra population has in recent years come from the southern colder districts. Running throughout the entire length of the South or Middle Island, and much nearer to the west coast than to the east coast thereof, is a great mountain system known as the Southern Alps, the highest peak of which (Mt. Cook) is almost 13,000 feet high—the highest in Australasia. Like the Canadian Rockies, here is the region of the perpetual snowfield, the great glacier, the mighty avalanche, the white glistening peaks piercing the clouds, the rushing mountain tor-

rents as they leap from hanging valleys or o'er rocky ledges until they lose themselves in dense evergreen forest fastnesses, untrodden by the foot of man, near the bases of these gigantic crags and rock-girdled ramparts. For four hundred miles extends this vast mountain system, ridge upon ridge radiating from the lofty chain of of heights that forms the "backbone" of the island. In the south western area of this region of rugged elevations is the fiordland of south western Otago Province —a system of some thirteen extensive and magnificent fiords, or deep narrow winding arms of the sea. The scenery presented by these almost land-locked ocean waters as produced by the adjoining forest-clad and creeper-and-fern-bedecked mountain sides, with their snow fells above and their numerous bridal-veil falls reflected in the placid deeps below, is unsurpassed in any country in the world. The region is comparable with the fiords of the north western coast of Canada, Alaska, Norway and Patagonia. At the eastern bases of these snow-clad Alpine heights are set a series of extensive, deep cold lakes which, enfolded in their evergreen forest folds and guarded by those giant crags of ever-varying hue, present in their reflecting waters scenery of superb grandeur.

The prevailing winds being from the west and the close proximity of the Southern Alps to the western seaboard give to the west coastal plain of the South Island a high rainfall, as similar factors do to the coastal region of British Columbia. These influences also provide for a lower rainfall for the territory east of the divide. This rainfall, however, is adequate for all requirements, except in a definite semi-arid area in the heart of the southern portion of the island (Central Otago). Similarly, the west coast of the North Island experiences a higher rainfall than does the east coast; but everywhere the moisture supply of both islands, except in Otago Central, is as a rule adequate. To the east of the Southern Alps stretch in succession foot-hills, tablelands, extensive plains, hills and rolling downs, rich valleys, and eventually rich lower-lying coastal lands. In certain places these latter areas were extensive swamps or semi-swamp lands which have been or are being drained and converted into highly-productive dairy and mixed farms. Similar types of land exist along portions of the western and northern coastal areas of the North Island. These too have undergone and are undergoing drainage, with highly satisfactory results. From the above discussion it will be seen that the direction of the high mountain chains in relation to the prevailing winds has a profound influence on the distribution of the rainfall of New Zealand, as it has in Canada and in other parts of the world. Similarly, the location of the mountain chains and radiating ranges affects the climate. In both islands of N. Z., districts with a northerly or an easterly aspect are drier and sunnier, providing these localities with almost ideal climates. For instance, the climate of the town and port of Napier, the chief town of Hawkes Bay Province on the coast of the North Island, enjoys a climate comparable with that of Venice on the Adriatic. Indeed, the length of the country, approximately a thousand miles, together with the location and direction of the mountain ranges, provide variations in local climate ranging from sub-tropical to rigorous.

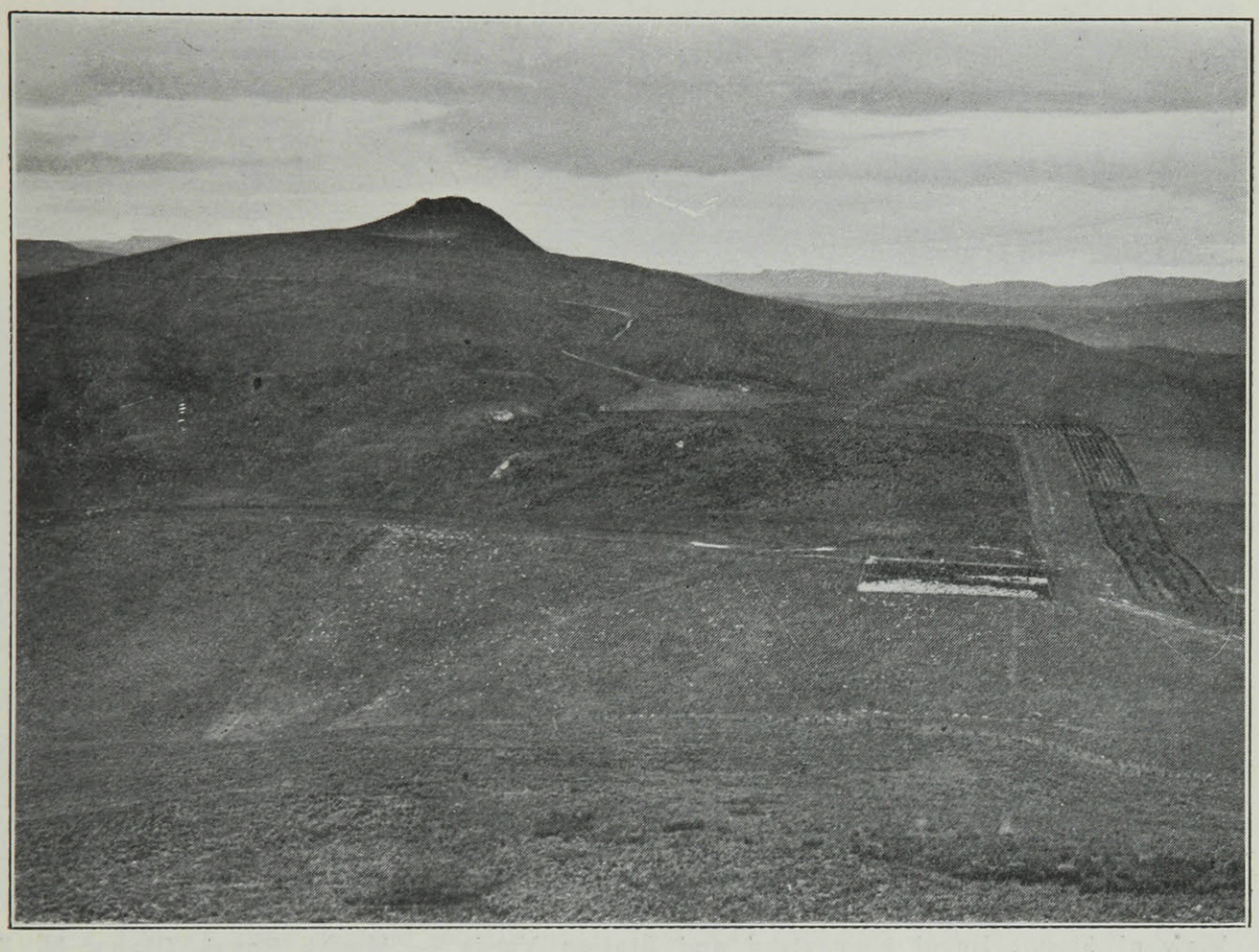
The Sheep-Raising Industry

Owing to the comparatively mild climate and the plenteous rainfall, grass grows the year round in the North Island and in the milder and less exposed districts of the South Island. This makes New Zealand a great grass country, hence primarily a pastoral land where millions

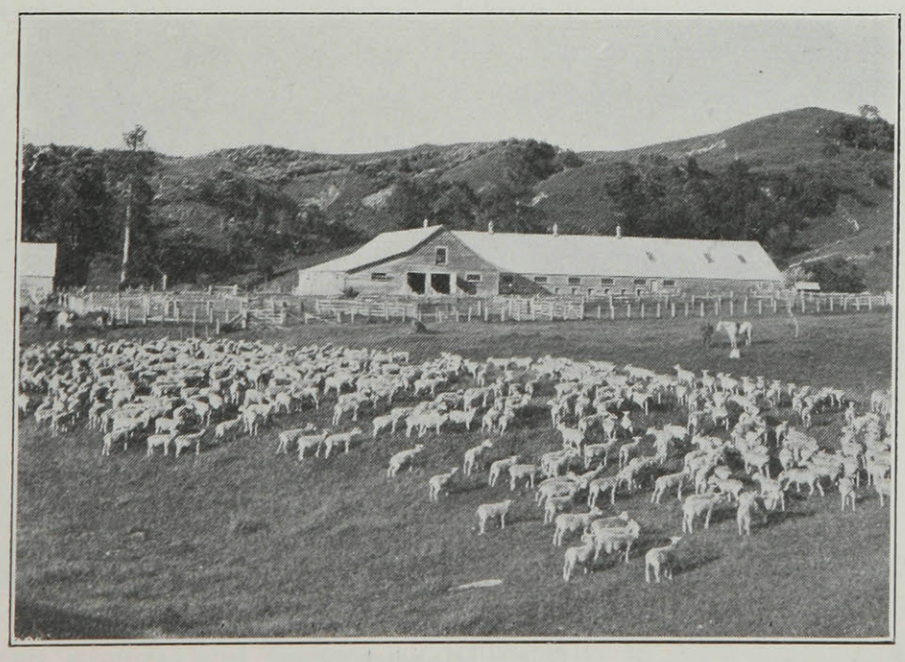
of sheep and large numbers of cattle are raised. The Dominion is a natural live-stock country, the various breeds there attaining to a degree of perfection unsurpassed even in the original home of these breeds. Today there are upward of 25,000,000 sheep in the country. Most breeds are represented, but the main flocks of the Dominion are cross-bred, possessing an infusion of Spanish Merino blood—the original breed introduced, and for a period the only breed. The sheep winter on the natural pasture, their only shelter being that afforded by native bush or scrub, hedges, the large native tussock grasses, sheltered gullies and ravines, the lee side of hills, or around straw stacks. Only in the colder districts of the south, particularly in the provinces of Canterbury and Otago, is supplemental winter feed provided to any extent. This is grown in large areas in the form of turnips and rape, upon which the sheep pasture. To ensure the consumption of all that is possible of the crop, "breaks" are made with large netting wire and the flocks are confined thus to definite areas. This confining system, however, obtains mainly on the agricultural farms which specialize in the fattening of lambs and wethers for the export trade, for which thousands of animals are slaughtered weekly during the season by the number of large freezing works (packing houses) that exist all through the country. New Zealand is today the largest exporter of mutton in the world, and Britain is by far the heaviest buyer of this staple product of the country. All meat is inspected and stamped by qualified veterinarians. The only portion of Canada that in any way compares with New Zealand with respect to this "open range" system of raising sheep in Southern Alberta where the animals are wintered in the open with the assistance of hay fed to them in racks. Elsewhere throughout Canada, of course, sheep are housed in winter.

The export of wool from N. Z. is also considerable, but in this Australia holds first place. The sheep are shorn in shearing sheds, which, with adjoining yards and dip, form a part of the building equipment of every sheep farmer in the Dominion, and which for him is almost as important as the barn is to the Canadian farmer. The larger sheep properties (called stations or runs according to the size) of course require more shearing accommodation and possess large wool sheds, where sheep are not only shorn but where the wool is sorted by trained wool-sorters and baled for export. This wool is later examined in wool stores at the ports and compressed by hydraulic presses, two bales into one, for shipment. The largest of these station woolsheds are sometimes built of stone and can accommodate as many as 2000 sheep at a time. Today the shearing machines are almost universally used, the shearing on the big stations and on the larger runs being performed by itinerant shearers, some from Australia, who proceed from shed to shed from north to south throughout, say, two adjoining provinces. Periodically there are held wool sales in the larger cities of the Dominion, but the greater portion of New Zealand wool is disposed of at the London wool sales, held from time to time.

The larger sheep properties in N. Z. situated as they usually are in the higher, rougher, and more remote parts of the country, are concerned more with the production of wool and breeding stock. Here little or no cultivation is carried on and the sheep (as many as two or three hundred thousand on some large stations) are raised on the native grasses, of which the tussock grasses (*Poas*) form the principal part. On many properties the tussock is fired in the late winter or very early spring, and this provides young tender feed later on. The high stations possess "summer" country and "winter" country, the latter being lower, more sheltered



A Section of Mount Royal Shearing Station — Drafting Sheep — Otago, N. Z.



A Typical Country Shearing Shed, N. Z.

View of Mount Royal Homestead and Station Yards — Mount Royal, Otago, N. Z.

A New Zealand Holstein Herd on Pasture
North Island, N. Z.

mountain valleys and foothills where the flocks spend the winter. In this latter class of country it is the hardy thick-fleeced Spanish Merino breed that is kept exclusively. On these remote extensive properties also a special type of skilled shepherd, called a "musterer," is employed. His principal duty is to muster twice a year, the scattered flocks from very rough country consisting of mountain faces and saddles, steep hillsides and deep gullies. At times this is dangerous work. The larger sheep runs, hill country usually, while mainly concerned with the production of wool, supply breeding ewe stock and material for fattening for the large agricultural farms consisting of lower, more level, and more highly productive land nearer the coast. These latter properties range in size from 500 to 2000 acres, and raise large areas of forage crops such as turnips and rape for fattening purposes, though they depend mostly upon their extensive fields of abundant pasture consisting of mixed grasses and clovers. The farmers thereon are the men who specialize more particularly in the production of fat lambs and fat sheep generally for the export trade. They are continually buying and selling in the large sale yards that exist everywhere through the country, and on their own farms through the agents and buyers of the large agricultural firms and meat export companies, respectively, of the Dominion. For this export trade in mutton and lamb the "Down" breeds of sheep—such as the Southdown, Shropshire, and Ryland—are popular in that they, when crossed with the larger breeds of sheep, particularly with the Leicester and Border Leicester, produce a desirable export carcase (a "freezer,") compact and not too large and coarse. The "Down" breeds also possess the factor of early maturity, so important in the production of fat lambs for export purposes. These farmers, and the smaller dairy farmers, are the men who are specially interested in forage crops and grasses of all kinds. Feed and prices of sheep and butter-fat to them are of paramount importance.

The Dairying Industry

Second in importance to the sheep industry in N. Z. is the dairying industry, which during the last two decades has grown by leaps and bounds— so much so that the Dominion is today one of the largest exporters of cheese and butter, excelling particularly in cheese output, in the world. The plenteous rainfall and mild climate producing grass continuously; the drainage and development of large areas of swamp land and of other more or less low-lying areas; the opening up and grassing of large areas of bush country in the North Island of late years; and last, but not least, the cutting up for closer settlement on the compulsory system of land that was formerly held by a few individual owners as large sheep properties; these have been the principal factors responsible for the phenomenal growth of the dairying industry in N. Z. in recent years. The compulsory sub-division of large estates and consequent closer settlement accounts in large measure for the modern prosperity of N. Z. In the North Island particularly a great many of the dairy farms are still unstumped, the grass having been sown originally by merely scattering the seed on the ashes left after the bush had been fired. This method of grassing also obtains, I understand, on Vancouver Island. On many of these farms today the cows forage for themselves the year round. In many cases, however, the farmers themselves would be further ahead were they to put up some supplemental feed for use during the winter.

To cope with the labor shortage, the milking machine is now used almost universally in New Zealand, and this ma-

chine has undergone much improvement in that country, so much so that there are today on the market milkers that are the product of local inventive talent and that represent almost the last word on the subject. New Zealand leads the world, it is claimed, with respect to milking machinery. From these observations it will be seen that dairying in the Antipodes is a very remunerative type of farming, in normal times the cost of production being specially low. Indeed, in hard times it has proved itself the salvation of the country. Another important factor contributing materially to the phenomenal success of the industry is that of expert advice and organization. In this connection it may be mentioned that Canada has contributed materially to the organization and building up of the dairying industry in New Zealand, the country having had a series of Canadian Dairy Commissioners. The present Dairy Commissioner in N. Z. (Mr. W. M. Singleton) is Canadian, while the present Dairy Commissoner for Canada (Mr. J. A. Ruddick) at one time held a similar position there. The skill and ability of these experts and of the New Zealanders which they trained have largely been responsible for placing the industry there in its present position of high rank. They inaugurated a system of inspection and testing of milk, and of cream later, as it is delivered to the creamery and factory, encouraging thereby the delivery by the farmer of only prime material for manufacture. They gave sound advice and aid to the factory manager, enabling him to produce a purer and better product. They inaugurated a rigid system of grading of butter and cheese before shipment, thereby ensuring that only the best manufactured products of N. Z. dairying enter the world's markets. They promoted the giving of up-to-date advice to the individual dairy farmer as to the production and delivery of only good sanitary milk and cream, the use and care of milking machinery, etc. They commenced and prosecuted the testing of dairy cattle on recognized official test principles, a factor in itself that is today doing much for the industry.

A factor that has contributed much to the production of a high-grade product has been the fact that the bulk of the milk produced is delivered direct from the cow to the creamery or factory. Of late years, however, the home-separation system, the method largely in vogue in Canada, has been adopted in parts of the country. This affected somewhat the purity of the product, as did the use of the milking machine when first adopted. To-day, however, with the system of grading of cream delivered to the factory and the payment therefor according to grade, and the wide and continuous dissemination of advice as to the keeping of milking machines scrupulously clean, also as to the care of milk and cream, a purer material is being delivered by the average farmer and high standards of production are being maintained. Other dairy products manufactured today in the Antipodes are dried milk, condensed milk, sugar of milk, whey butter, and casein. Another important commercial dairy product of the country is what is termed "humanized milk." This specially-prepared product, it is claimed by those who are authorities on the subject, is revolutionizing the art of infant-rearing. A factor that should also be mentioned as contributory to the production of high-grade products in N. Z., has been the tendency of late to erect new up-to-date factories, embodying the very latest equipment and conveniences, these taking the place of older and smaller buildings that had served their day.

The heavier, more fertile, hence higher-priced land in N. Z. is today devoted to dairying, which type of farms are naturally smaller than those used for mixed-farm-

ing or for sheep exclusively. The average dairy farm will consist of about a hundred acres, and the best farm in the north will carry a cow to the acre the year round. On the whole, the average arable farm in the Antipodes is larger than the average farm of the same type in Canada. But in the latter country the farming system is more intensive. The N. Z. farmer of today is more concerned with the production and maintenance of good grass pastures, rather than with cultivation, in order that he may increase his carrying capacity for sheep or cattle or both. As regards size of arable farm and equipment used where mixed farming is conducted, Antipodean conditions would compare more with conditions as they exist in Western Canada, the New Zealander using four-horse teams, double-furrow ploughs, and large-size machinery generally in his large-area fields, or paddocks as he calls them. In sheep country of course these paddocks are very large—frequently a few hundred acres. In such country also one finds sparse population, large flocks, homesteads far apart, but homesteads many of them fit for Royalty to live therein. Where the soil is rich, as is usually associated with limestone country, this is specially true.

Pig-Raising

The pig-raising industry is increasing, particularly in the dairying districts where milk by-products exist in quantity, and the business is being fostered by the Government. But the industry will never attain the dimensions and importance it has reached in Canada.

Grain-Growing

Grain-growing in New Zealand is not so much in vogue today as it was twenty to thirty years ago. Since the development of the meat and dairy produce export trades, farmers generaly have found it pays better to raise animal products. Grain-growing, they found, was a more risky enterprise, owing to changeable weather conditions, unstable prices, labour shortage, etc. Indeed, so convinced were they of their correct judgement in this respect that they had during the war period to be subsidized by the Government to grow sufficient wheat for the needs of the country. Since the war the subsidy has been reduced. The slump in prices of animal products which N. Z., in keeping with other countries, has experienced, has, however, acted as an incentive to farmers to grow wheat, a definite price being guaranteed by the Government. But this is a temporary situation. The provinces of Marlborough, Canterbury, and Otago, in the South Island, are the principal wheat-growing regions. Here large yields, 60 and even more bushels per acre, are threshed in certain seasons. The average yield for the whole Dominion is about 30 bushels per acre. Large areas of oats, in both islands but particularly in the South, are, however, always grown for horse-feeding purposes principally and for export to Australia. In the north only the few rust resisting varieties, such as the Algerian, can be grown successfully. The methods employed in the grain-growing sections of N. Z. are somewhat the same as obtain in Western Canada, save that the cereal areas in Maoriland are smaller and moisture-conservation methods are not so necessary. Tillage implements of local manufacture are used. Harvesting machinery comes from America. Threshing machinery is of local and British make. All grain is stacked and threshed in the field, the straw therefrom being used for feed and shelter for livestock. Corn is grown only in the northern districts, principally for ensilage and for supplemental late-summer or early-autumn feed for dairy cattle. Good cob corn, however, is

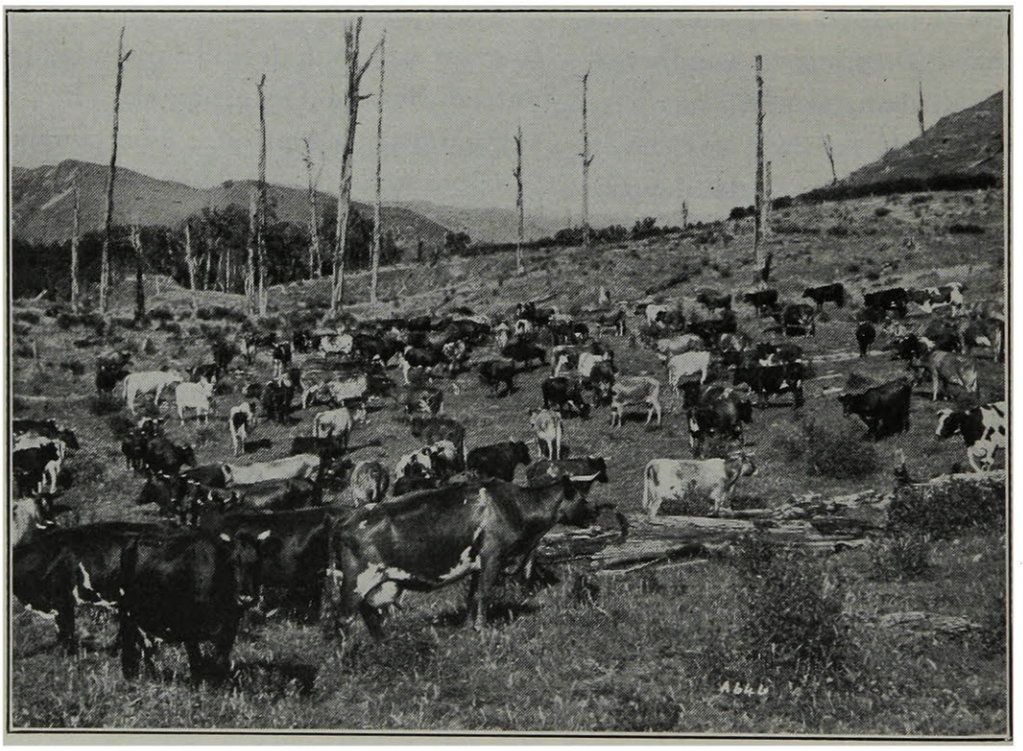
grown along the north and east coasts of the North Island.

Seed-Raising

The grass seed industry has attained quite large proportions in some localities of N. Z. The cocksfoot (orchard grass) seed gathered annually on Banks Peninsula, Canterbury Province, for instance, is one of the chief sources of supply of seed of this grass for the world. Other grass seeds that are raised extensively are perennial ryegrass (in Hawkes Bay, Poverty Bay and Canterbury districts), and crested dogtail and Chewing's fescue in the Southland district. On Banks Peninsula, hilly country, the gathering is done by hand. Elsewhere reapers and binders and stripping machines are principally used. Other farm seeds are raised in quantity, particularly in Marlborough Province with its even climate, certain British seedsmen even obtaining supplies of seed from this source among others.

Fruit-Growing

The country is well adapted for growing fruit of all kinds, and the industry would be better developed than it is were the country not so far from the great masses of the world's white population. Nevertheless, apples for export and local consumption are grown extensively in the Nelson, Central Otago, Hawkes Bay, and Auckland districts. Peaches and other stone fruits, for the home market, are grown principally in Hawkes Bay and Central Otago—regions that enjoy long periods of unbroken sunshine. Tropical fruits, such as oranges and bananas, come principally from the Cook Islands (now part of New Zealand), Fiji Islands, and Tahiti.



Mixed Dairy Herd on Newly Cleared and Grassed Country — Representative of much N. Z. Back Country

New Zealand Flax

The production of fibre from the N. Z. flax *Phormiun tenax* is an important agricultural industry today in the Domin-

ion. The leafy, tall, lily-like perennial plant grows in profusion in swamp lands throughout the country, and the mills therein situated employ numbers of men in connection with the cutting, scutching, steeping, and bleaching processes. The extracted fibre is made into binder twine, rope, and other commodities.

Comparative Advantages and Disadvantages

The natural advantages possessed by the Dominion of Canada as compared with those associated with New Zealand are nearness to the great markets of the world, nearness to important home markets presented by her large cities and by those of the northern United States, much greater expanse of territory with naturally greater extent of natural resources, close proximity to a great country of large population pregnant with progressive ideas and energy, and greater command of and attraction for capital for developmental purposes. New Zealand is very far removed from the great European markets. Yet steamship development and refrigeration have wrought wonders in bringing the products of the farms of the Antipodes nearer to the consumers of the Old World. Further developments in regard to ocean travel will in the future bring those products still nearer, as it will those from Canadian farms. As regards cheese, the long distance from the market, however, is a beneficial factor in that the produce ripens in cold storage aboard ship and possesses better flavour when eventually marketed, according to dairying experts. New Zealand has no home market to speak of and is dependent almost entirely upon the export trade even to a greater extent than is Canada. Distance from the financial centres of the world, rather than the lack of attractive resources, also relative smallness of population, have mitigated against the investment of capital in New Zealand to the same extent as it has been invested in Canada. Nevertheless, the country is "hastening slowly" and bids fair to eventually provide comfortable homes and a respectable living for a very much larger population of British peoples than she at present possesses. Her specially favourable climate, enabling agricultural production to proceed the year round, is the country's greatest asset. The plenteous rainfall also safeguards her against loss. These factors, together with the possession of fertile soils on the whole and of other natural resources—great for the size of the country—assure a particularly bright future for Maoriland, at least as far as the human brain can foresee.

Although far removed from the heart of the Empire, New Zealand possesses every facility, with the exception of those just alluded to, for the conduct of highly successful agricultural enterprises. It is frequently a popular notion, particularly with people who travel little yet who are well-meaning, that a country far removed from their own particular sphere is one that is more or less wild and semi-civilized. The dispelling of such notions eventually, by travel, from the minds of those entertaining them comes often as somewhat of a mild shock. This is merely mentioned in passing, and with the worthiest of motives. New Zealand was populated with the best of British stock, and these hardy pioneers brought with them the best of farming traditions and methods, which methods exist fundamentally today though modified in the intervening seventy-five years, since the first settlers landed, to meet the conditions of a new country. Those methods are decidedly practical, and the need as it exists today is for the application of more scientific principles to various branches of New Zealand Agriculture. Owing to Nature being kind to the inhabitants of those islands,

furnishing them a specially favourable climate and a more or less rich soil, scientific agriculture, as we understand it, is embraced slowly by the New Zealand people as a whole. In dairying, in stock-raising, and in the diagnosing and treatment of animal diseases, fortunately few in the country, New Zealand is up-to-date. But in other respects, particularly as relates to certain phases of agronomy, there is need for the adoption of more scientific principles and methods by the farming community generally. In the matter of agricultural education facilities the country is backward, due doubtless to the potent influence just referred to—bounteous Nature. Canada today has great agricultural education institutions because her climate and farming lands demanded the solution of certain problems with which her hardy settlers were confronted. New Zealand, though blessed abundantly by Nature, has also her farming problems, and in matters connected with the agricultural education of her people, largely a farming class, she can learn greatly from Canada, if the leaders of that people can but be made to "see the vision." In matters of general education the country is well advanced, but as appertains to agricultural science and its application, the educational system of N. Z. is more or less deficient. A good deal of itinerant instruction has been given, as the writer well knows from experience, but little has been done in the direction of founding colleges or schools of agriculture. Much talk has in the past been entered into but little action has been taken. It must, however, be admitted that the relatively small population and the dearth of bequests to agriculture are factors partly responsible.

In matters of cooperation among farmers with respect to dairying enterprises, trading companies, slaughtering and freezing of animals for export, marketing of meat in European markets, development of lime and phosphate deposits, etc., distinct success has been achieved. The latest undertaking, to pool and market direct to the consumer the whole of the country's output of mutton and lamb, bids fair to be a signal success. This system of eliminating the middleman by the farmers of N. Z., backed by the Government of the country, is an important undertaking. So satisfied are farmers there with the success of the enterprise that it is the declared desire to extend the principle to the dairy and other products of the Dominion. Of course on such matters, and on others having a direct bearing upon the welfare of the farming community, a compact comparatively small country (slightly less than the British Isles) like New Zealand can more readily embark than can a much larger less-homogeneous continental country. There are many other facilities in the Antipodes that are of direct benefit to the farmer or prospective farmer. Space will permit of mention of but a few here. Various Acts, such as the Lands for Settlement Act, Advances to Settlers Act, and a number of other beneficent enactments, have been of untold benefit, both direct and indirect, to the farming community, and to the country generally. Concessions, such as the free carriage of agricultural lime for one hundred miles, calculated to promote greater production from the land, have been wisely extended to Antipodean farmers. But self-help among those farmers has nevertheless been prominent. As evidence of this we have the various cooperative projects, both local and national, that exist today throughout New Zealand. So efficient and influential are these various farmers' cooperative associations and companies, and farmers' unions, that a wise government has always extended to them its patronage, and sought their support.

Inter-Dominion Lessons

There are certain lessons which each dominion can learn from the other despite the difference in conditions existing between them. The principal lesson that New Zealand can learn, if she will, from Canada, is the great benefit to be derived by her rural industries from well-organized and far-reaching agricultural education. She has yet to learn that the money expended in founding and effectively carrying on one, if not two, up-to-date colleges of agriculture, for training her future farmers in the theory and practice of scientific agriculture and for solving her agricultural problems, is money well spent. Moreover, Canada can teach her very much respecting ways and means of making better farmers of those at present engaged in the industry. This embraces the teaching of more intensive farming methods, where such are an advantage. Canada can also demonstrate to many N. Z. farmers the all-round benefits to be derived from systematically farming areas of land of a size that can be conveniently handled by men of average knowledge and experience. The fame of Canada as an educator of the farmer and of the prospective farmer is well known in New Zealand but action there along somewhat similar lines is slow, for reasons above stated. N. Z. has also much to learn from the great cereal-growing industry of Canada, particularly in districts where wheat-growing is still regarded as a profitable business.

New Zealand, in turn, can teach Canada many points in connection with the production and export of high-grade dairy products. The systems in vogue there of grading cream as delivered to the factory and of payment according to grade; of systematically grading all dairy products at the various ports, thus ensuring the export of only first-class produce; of closely watching market requirements, based upon the demands of consumers of cheese and butter; these are some of the most important points that have placed the dairying industry of N. Z. in a position of premier rank and which Canada can well afford to adopt. Other desirable N. Z. agricultural features well worth copying or considering by Canada are the following: inspection of all meat whether for export or for home consumption, municipal abattoirs, cooperative marketing of the farm products of the country, advances to settlers, encouragement of a cheaper lime supply to farmers, promotion of the production and maintenance of better meadows and pastures, etc. In matters connected with cooperation among farmers, whether local or national, there are many things which may also be learned from New Zealand. These are the principal agricultural points worth imitating or considering. There are of course numerous features of life in N. Z., considered as steps in advance, that have a decided indirect benefit upon agriculture in that dominion.

Conclusion

In the light of efforts being made on the part of Canada to improve her products and consequently her place in the great markets of the world, the above inexhaustive discussion, having special reference to a dominion that, though small and far away, has won a prominent place for her products in the marts of the Globe, may prove of some interest. Close and continuous attention to the quality of dairy and other products as they leave the farm, as they are manufactured, prepared and delivered for shipment, as they are actually shipped, and as they are placed on the markets of the world—this is the keynote of success in the experience of New Zealand. May it be also the keynote of Canada's greater success in the future, in marketing her products in the overseas marts.

Life at an English Public School

R. V. COOPER, '26

"There we met with famous men
Set in office o'er us;
And they beat on us with rods—
Faithfully with many rods—
Daily beat on us with rods,
For the love they bore us!"
Ruyard Kipling, *The School Song.*

It is unfortunate that many Canadians and Americans should gain their idea of the modern English Public School from *Tom Brown's Schooldays,* a book written eighty years ago. Time has brought about many changes, and the schoolboy of today would no more think of half roasting his fags before a large fire than of travelling to school by stage coach. It is the aim of this article to give a fair picture of the life of a Tom Brown of today.

The English Public School should not be confused with the Canadian variety; the former implies a school endowed after the manner of a Canadian College, and catering for a similar class of boy, but providing a secondary education only. Boys enter at about thirteen, and leave in the neighbourhood of about eighteen years of age.

The new boy, fresh in the glory of long trousers, steps into a strange world. From sitting in the seat of the scornful at his preparatory school he finds himself one of a House of about fifty boys in a school of four hundred. There is no need to tell him of what small consequence he is to the giants who saunter past him in the quadrangles. Those who have been at school one term seem far above him, that he will some day be one of the woolly moustached demi-gods who take the army exam. this week seems to him ludicrous. Yet, in a week, he will call these demi-gods by their nicknames—behind theirb acks, that is to say. As he wonders about his new abode, feeling very lost, and not a little homesick, a boy steps up to him and asks if he is called Jones, he admits it. "Well, old Willie, that's Williamson the Housemaster, you know, told me to come along and show you around the place. It's time to be starting for supper. Coming down? I'll show you the way. I've been here two terms." This last with some pride. "Oh for goodness sake stick your cap on the back of your head, you're not at prep school." "look here, you mustn't shove your hands into your pockets until your second year," and so on. The unfortunate new boy is quite overwhelmed with all the things he must or must not do.

His first Sunday, he will be invited out to tea with his Housemaster.

However hospitable your Housemaster may be, this is always a bit of an ordeal, as you never know just how much he knows about you. The Housemaster has charge of some fifty boys and if he is wise he will leave as much of the discipline as possible in the hands of the Prefects. These are senior boys chosen by the Housemaster and endowed with considerable power to enforce their will. If fines and impositions don't have their effect, there is always the cane. A Prefect may inflict a punishment not exceeding six strokes with the latter instrument, and a little practice makes him very efficient, especially if he happens to be a good

cricketer. Punishment is inflicted privately in the Prefect's room. Having made his charge against the boy, the prefect asks him if he wishes to appeal to the Headmaster. "No? Well, are you 'padded? Lucky for you that you aren't Well, kneel on this chair .. .. Next time you'll get it twice as hard." Tingling, but with a sigh of relief, the victim retires to exhibit his "marks" to an admiring crowd.

There is no doubt, it serves a good purpose; at least it hardened the writer to the falls he was to receive this winter on the Macdonald Rink.

House Spirit runs high, and corresponds to the Class Spirit of a Canadian College. The new boy will soon believe that he is a member of the best House in the best School in England. Whether the House will win the Cricket Cup is the great question in Summer; the chances for being Cock House at Rugger the great winter topic.

Games are compulsory for the able—bodied; many schools make a rule that each boy must take some form of exercise daily.

Though not so popular as Cricket and Football, the School Cadet Corps is a valuable part of a boy's education. Though not compulsory, it is usual to join. The writer remembers with what pride he donned his uniform for the first time and how quickly that pride gave way to disgust at buttons to clean, and leather to polish. It is possible to obtain the Cadet Rank of Under-Officer, and whether or not a fellow reaches even non-Commissioned Rank the training in discipline and leadership is invaluable. It is much to be regretted that the War Office has seen fit to withdraw the annual grant of £40,000 which it has made in past years towards the upkeep of the Corps which supplied the Army with junior officers in the time of Britain's need.

Our new boy will be excused fagging for his first fortnight in order to give him a chance to get his bearings. At the end of this time fagging commences, and there will probably be about two years of it.

Only Prefects have the right to fag a boy, and the usual method employed is to call out for a fag, the last to arrive getting the job.

There is little enough social life at School, but once a year is held a big affair known as Speech Day, when all the fond parents and Governors of the School come down to the School. They are entertained with a gymnasium display, singing, and a very bad tea. The prizes are presented to the winners, and one of the Governors makes a speech in which he informs the school that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, and consoles the unsuccessful with the singularly original remark that all cannot hope to win prizes. His speech never varies and the proceedings would be thought incomplete without it. The Headmaster then gets up and says how successful the school has been in the past year, and how hard everyone has worked. "That is not what he told me," thinks Smith junior ruefully.

Thus the years roll by and the boy who a few years ago found everything so new and strange has himself become a prefect, and as the time draws on for him to leave, he even finds it in him to envy the fag who cleans his boots, and to wish he had three more years ahead of him; for it is not as easy as he thought to break old ties.

And so he passes out into the University, or into business, and things are never quite the same with him.

It is not easy to say in what lies the greatness of the Public School education. It certainly does not lie in learning. Rather let it be compared to the ancient Persian system whereby a youth learnt only to ride and to shoot with the bow, and to tell the truth.

History and Development of the Ontario Agricultural College

by McK. ARTHUR

The year 1924 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Quite fittingly, then, may she be termed, "the mother of them all," insofar as agricultural education is concerned.

Many years before that half-century began Professor Buckland of Toronto University and Rev. W. F. Clark of the "Canada Farmer" had advocated establishment of an agricultural college and experimental farm for Ontario. At last Mr. Clark was appointed commissioner to investigate agricultural education and research. In 1872 he made his report; in 1873 the government of Ontario bought Morton Lodge Stock Farm as the site of the future college; and on May 4th, 1874, the Ontario School of Agriculture opened its doors to the first class of students. The calendar for the year with morning confidence sets this standard: "First, to give a thorough mastery of the practice and theory of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits; and, Second, to conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the Agriculturists of the Province, and to publish the results from time to time."

Early days were stormy. The first Principal, Henry McCandless, graduate of Dublin University and Professor of Agriculture at Cornell, resigned within three months of opening day. After a brief iterregum by Colloen Scobie, *Inspector of Goals and Penitentiaries,* came Charles Roberts, graduate of Cirencester Agricultural College, who resigned in even shorter time. Thereupon William Johnston, graduate of Edinburgh University, Gold Medallist of the University of Toronto, was appointed to the position.

This young man of twenty-six, destined to die at thirty-four from over work in the public service, was made of sterner stuff; he did not resign. He checked anarchy with a strong hand; brought order out of chaos; and under him the school began to find itself. In his reports we find the record of a remarkable character and mind; energy, organizing ability, foresight and determination—qualities which left a lasting impress upon the O. A. C. In 1875 he calls for "five years to lay the foundation. Other institutions are finished at once; this is to be completed on a progressive system." In 1876 he suggests that the school be affiliated with the University of Toronto, and that six townships along the line of the new Canadian Pacific Railway be set aside for its maintenance. The first of these suggestions was later acted upon, but the second ignored. In the same year the Ontario School of Agriculture, through William Brown, Professor of Agriculture, makes a large importation of purebred livestock from Great Britain; included in this are the first Aberdeen-Angus to be imported into Canada. Addition after addition must be made to the big stone farmhouse to keep pace with the increased attendance; a Veterinary School Building (now Students' Parlor and dormitories) is built; then a wing connects it with the main building; a corresponding wing appears upon the other side; more dormitories go up in the following year; a full story with mansard roof is added to the front of the building; and by 1879 the Old Residence presents the same external appearance

which it has today. In that year Mr. Johnston resigns "at what might properly be termed the beginning of the institution at the close of the preparatory stage. My work has been to assist in laying the foundation—others must rear the superstructure . . . . . No doubt I was a fool in thus doing the work of three men, but in looking back, I cannot see how we would otherwise have lived at all."

"The school of Agriculture heretofore established in the County of Wellington in this Province for instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture is hereby continued at its present site under the name of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm . . . . The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree with the University of Toronto for the affiliation of the said College with the said University" reads the report for 1880. In the previous fall Dr. James Mills had taken over the Presidency. . . . a post he was to fill for twenty-five years, and at about the same time "the officers and students, past and present" organized the Experimental Union.

The new President combined thoroughness and enterprise. Under his administration the college, having passed the experimental stage, began to broaden out. New subjects were added to the course; Dr. Mills' lectures in Political Economy have shaped the political thought of many of the leaders of to-day. Extension work began; the Farmers' Institutes were organized and carried on for ten years under college auspices. The course was lengthened from two to three years, affiliation with the University of Toronto was arranged in 1884, and in 1888 the first B. S. A.'s emerged. New buildings were erected; in 1901 Massey Hall was opened for occupation, and in 1904 Macdonald Hall and Institute. "As President, I express my heartfelt thanks to the Massey family and Sir. William Macdonald for their generous and public-spirited liberality" runs the report.

On the resignation of Dr. Mills in 1904 Dr. G. C. Creelman was appointed as his successor. He brought with him farm experience, scientific knowledge, teaching ability and administrative qualifications which proved of great service to the college. During his sixteen years of Presidency the farm was enlarged, the courses extended, the number of students greatly increased, and student government established at the college.

With the resignation of Dr. Creelman in 1920, President J. B. Reynolds was appointed. For 22 years he had been connected with the college, leaving in 1915 to become president of the Manitoba Agricultural College. In 1920 he returned to Guelph to fill the position which he at present occupies.

During the strenuous years of the war the college was well represented over-seas. The 56th Battery composed entirely of O. A. C. men, established shooting records at Petewawa and at Lark Hill. Two O. A. C. sub-sections were among the first to cross the Rhine. Then turning to the casualty lists we read:—200 wounded, and 100 dead.

As the need for more advanced agricultural education became apparent, the number of buildings increased from one or two in 1874 to twenty in 1922, containing modern equipment for class-rooms, and laboratories for students and research workers in all the branches of agriculture. Within the last year the Ontario Veterinary College was moved to Guelph and occupies the well-equipped and complete building situated on what was once part of the College farm. The two faculties, agricultural and veterinarian, are working together in perfect harmony, to the mutual advantage of both.

With the erection of a new residence a few years ago the dormitories now pro-

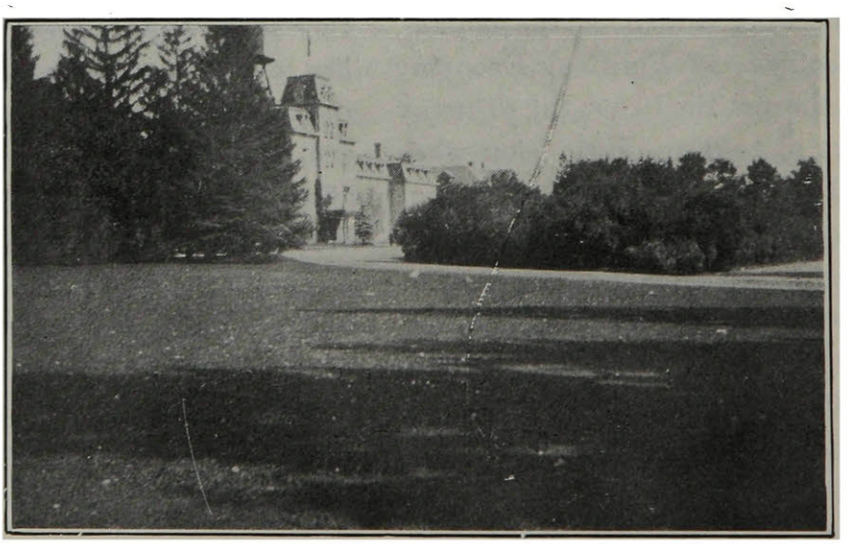
vide accommodation for nearly 400 students, permitting a college life which cannot be excelled. The dining hall has a capacity of 500, and at present seats 125 girls from Macdonald Hall and 375 students in agriculture.

The life of the O. A. C. student is undoubtedly much the same as at most other institutions of the same nature. The student's time is fully occupied, so completely that he often wonders what happens to it all. Each morning is taken up with lectures, every afternoon with labs. The time from 4:30 until 6 o'clock is devoted to sport. Every opportunity is given to every student to participate in athletics, from rugby to dancing, and there is a social atmosphere at the O. A. C. which fits in admirably with the college life.

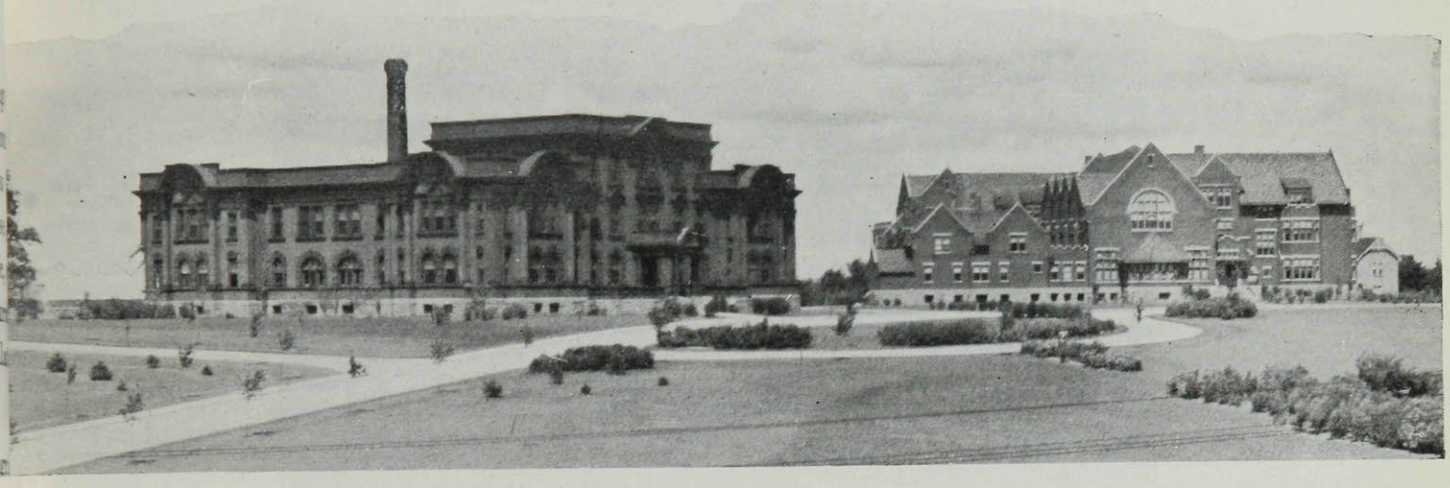
The courses at the O. A. C. are tending, as perhaps present day conditions demand, toward greater specialization. Previously only public school education was required for entrance. Three years ago the standard was raised to matriculation with at least three years' farm experience for the agricultural options. All the branches of the sciences are on the curriculum, including, of course, a thorough grounding in literature, writing and public speaking.

To-day the college gives three regular courses; the two year or associate course, principally for men going back to the farm; the four-year degree course for men who may enter professional life, and the five year course, recently inaugurated, to allow men who have not matriculation, to proceed to the degree.

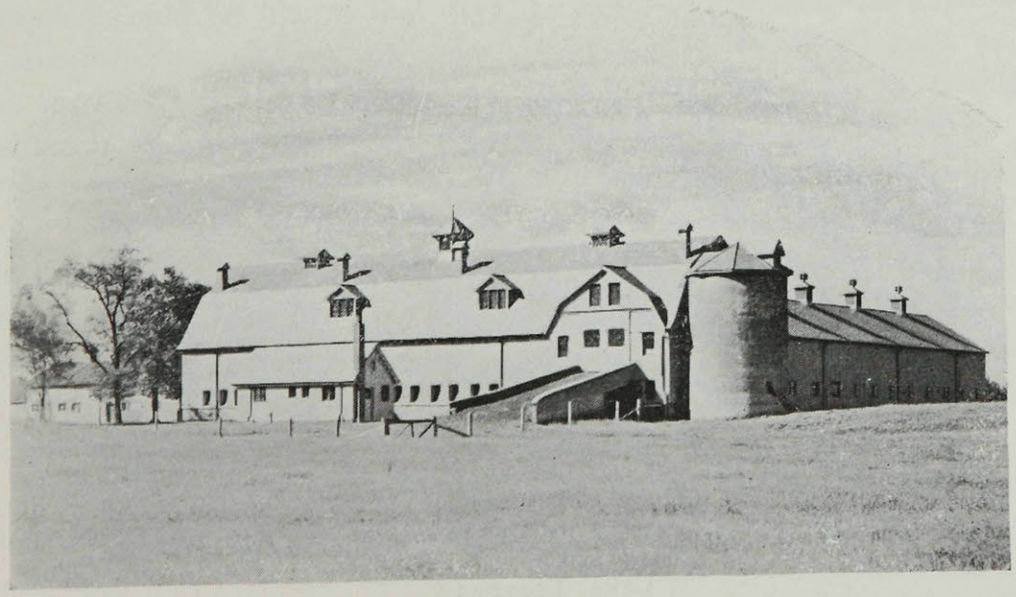
The graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College have entered every field of human endeavour. The record of their work is a better illustration of the aims and development of O. A. C. than any article of this length can presume to be.



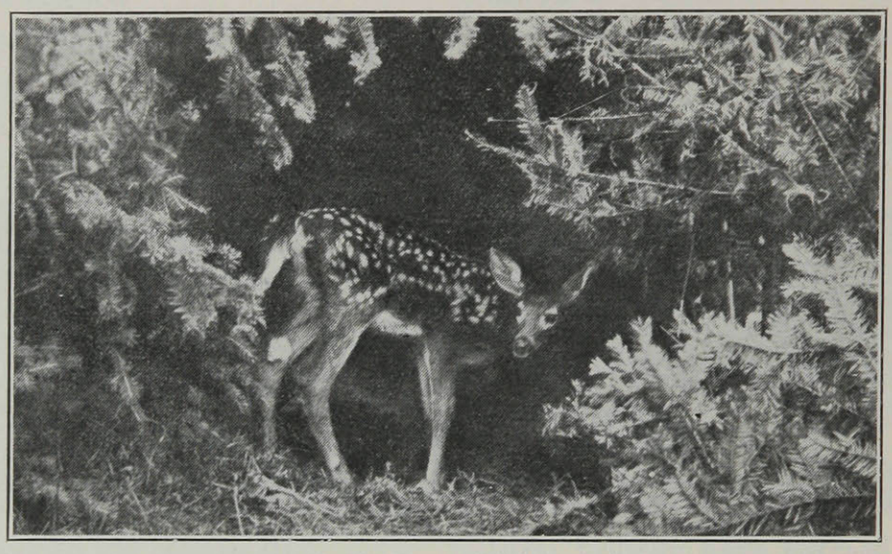
A Corner of the Campus — O. A. C.



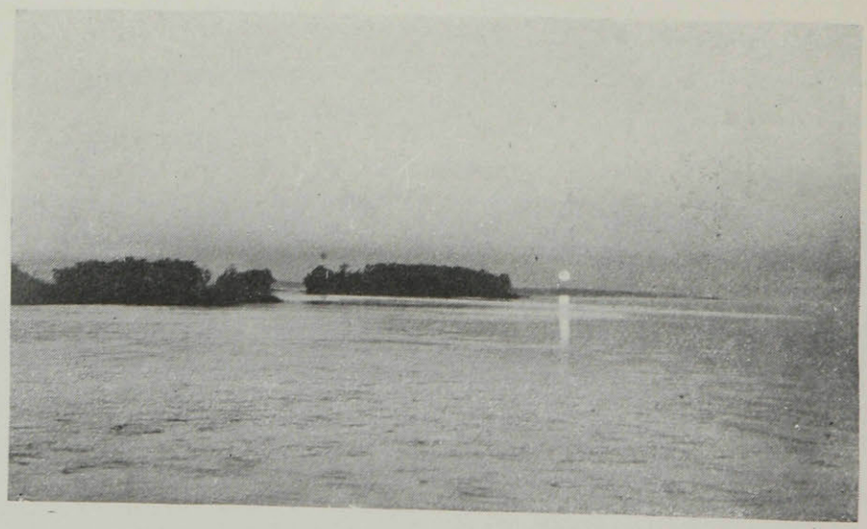
General View, O. A. C.



The Barns, O. A. C.



Where's Mother?



Lake Tepanee

My First Moose

EUGENE F. KERNAN,

Winter Course, '23

The deer made a perfect picture standing there on the beach, drinking, oblivious to everything but his thirst.

But my interest at that moment was not photography, and my problem was to get within shooting range of the animal without attracting his attention. Not an easy matter as we were crossing the open lake with no friendly points or shore-line to act as cover.

Luck, not woodcraft, would be the deciding factor for we had no alternative but to canoe straight for our quarry and take chances on being discovered. Accordingly Francois stuck his paddle in noiselessly and powerfully while I sat motionless in the bow my rifle in two hands.

Nearer and nearer we drew upon the unsuspecting deer. Gradually he came into range. And yet he looked so far away. I didn't think I could hit him at that distance. I dreaded hearing Francois' voice telling me to shoot. The deer looked so young and small, and his dun colored coat made such a poor mark against the yellow sand of the background. I was almost wishing he'd run off, disappear at a bound and be swallowed up by the brooding mountains, so much do I dread the humiliation of missing a shot on game.

The guide stopped paddling.

"Now, M'seu!" he whispered. And I thought I detected in his voice a note that sounded all the tense feeling of that moment, its responsibility, its uncertainty, its tragedy.

Francois swung the canoe like a compass to the proper angle where I could bring my rifle on the deer. My heart was racing like an engine and my hands trembled. "Buck fever," I said to myself. I pushed my Remington autoloading into my shoulder, squinted along the sights and held my breath. The deer looked the size of a bug. A stiff breeze blew off shore and though we were under the lee of the hills the canoe oscillated in the swells, and made it difficult for me to aim.

Finally, I squeezed the trigger. I heard the guide give a shout simultaneous with the crack of the rifle, and I expected to see the deer fall. He didn't, neither did he bolt away, but to my surprise stood in his tracks with head raised regarding us in dumb, questioning amazement. "You hit heem, certain, certain!" Francois cried.

Again I fired and the deer moved a few feet. Once more the echo of my rifle disturbed the forest silence and at the last shot the deer turned and bounded into the bush, his white flag waving tauntingly.

Francois groaned, and a hot wave swept over me, a feeling of guilt as though I had violated some sacred tradition of the north woods.

Seizing our paddles we swept the canoe to the shore, beached it and ran across the strand to take up the trail of the wounded animal when we were brought to a sudden halt by the sight of the deer a hundred feet away too badly crippled to reach the bush.

"In the head!" "In the head!" the guide implored. Excellent advice of course, but I couldn't see the buck's head from where I was standing. However, I did have a good close-up of his hind-quarters and I fired again and raked him aft and fore and down he went after running about fifty feet.

The guide deftly gave him his coup-de-grace by slitting his throat and we held

the usual post mortem. The deer was over a year old as the growth of his horns showed. And looking for the effect of my four shots we discovered that two had reached the mark. The last one had disemboweled the animal, while the first struck him in the hip shattering it so completely that he could barely move.

In a short time Francois had the carcass cleaned and we slung it into the bottom of the canoe and continued our search for the monarch of the north woods. Hugging the sombre shoreline, weaving in and out of bays and inlets and skirting the points we pushed the canoe steathily around the lake.

It was a perfect afternoon, the sun shining from a cloudless sky. Autumn was at her best and the bush aflame with color. It was no easy matter to keep one's attention to the business at hand in the midst of such distracting beauty, surrounded by mountains painted by nature's bold and vivid art. So completely was I under the spell of the unaxed virgin northland that I was rather startled at hearing Francois cautiously say, "Moose," as we rounded a point thickly masked with cedars. Snatching myself out of my reverie and dropping my paddle in the lake I seized my rife and brought it to my shoulder only to hear Francois say aloud, "cow moose!"

Disappointed I lowered my rifle in deference to the female of the species, who, acting as though she were fully acquainted with the immunity of her sex from the chase, slowly and deliberately sauntered into the bush, leaving me to marvel at the respect for law and conservation which reacted upon two men alive with primitive emotions, red hot to kill, and caused them to restrain themselves in the face of the knowledge that the nearest game warden was seventy-five miles away.

"Guess we better head back to camp. It's after four o'clock and we have a long paddle and a portage before us. Besides I'm as hungry as a wolf and am dying for a venison steak!" I said to the guide.

"Correcte!" he replied, and turned the bow of the canoe southward.

Our camp was at the north end of Silver lake ten miles from Tepanee where we were occupying the cabin of a Waubi Indian who had left for the winter. The man had a sinister reputation and the cabin held haunting memories, for it was here that McCabe met fate, swift and inexorable.

McCabe was a cruiser for a lumber company. An explorer of timber limits, a hardy woodsman whose axe blazed the trail through unmapped regions and opened up primeval forests to industry and agriculture. But a man whose character by long and intimate association with wild life had gradually assimilated its primitiveness, its irresponsibility, its unreasoning reaction towards natural forces. And his great knowledge and skill in woodcraft which gave him such mastery over life in the bush made him reckless in action and contemptuous not only of the lower animals, but also of the comparative ability of other men. It was this cynical over-confidence, influenced by the sexual urge, that precipitated his destruction when he aroused the jealousy of a child of the forest, his equal in woodcraft and who overmatched him in cunning.

McCabe must have realized the chances he was taking when he began making advances to the Waubi's squaw. Passion isn't as blind as poets would have us believe and his folly can only be explained by recklessness.

I had heard the whole story before but I made Francois give me his version of it, for there was a certain fascination in listening to this crude cross-section of life in the very theatre where the final scene was played to its last tragic curtain and to

hear it told to the music of the woods—the cracking of a hard-wood fire and the wind outside whistling through the pines.

Of the details that lead up to the climax of the tragedy Francois, like the rest, could supply very few. But it is evident that McCabe's visits to his cabin aroused the Waubi's suspicions for he returned suddenly one day and surprised the white man embracing his squaw.

There wasn't much of a struggle. McCabe was a big boned man of great strength and endurance and a formidable opponent but he was taken completely unawares and didn't have a chance for his life. One blow from the Indian's axe and he was stretched lifeless on the cabin floor.

The muderer took to the bush and for a ear lived like a hunted deer with no closed season for his protection. Finally he surrendered to the authorities and after serving five years in the penitentiary he returned again to the cabin on Silver lake with his squaw as indifferent to its haunting, distressing memories as the loon that preened itself on the lake or the doe that browsed in the slash.

The next few days in camp were stormy and blustery so we didn't venture out in the canoe but confined our activities to still-hunting, and though we saw plenty of signs of deer and moose we didn't have the luck to get within sight of either.

However, Francois is not too partial to still hunting. He'd much rather paddle all day than walk two hours in the bush and any one who has done both can't blame him. So soon as wind and weather permitted we shipped the canoe and made for the portage to Lake Long.

The guide's objective on Lake Long was a long narrow bay at the head of which tumbles the discharge of another lake. He had shot a moose there the previous year and considered it a promising locality. The bay was at the far end of Lake Long, seven miles from the portage but as we had reached the lake at an early hour and had the wind at our backs we could afford to take it easy. In fact I let Francois do the paddling and sat in the bow with my rifle across my knees enjoying what I thought was the most agreeable method of hunting, especially after the previous days' experience hiking through the treacherous bush.

But what I wanted to see most was a bull moose. That's what I had come for and nothing less could satisfy me. Finally we reached the bay, paddled the length of it to the discharge where we got out and stretched ourselves. And yet no sign of moose. I was feeling discouraged and expressed my doubts to Francois who however did not share my pessimism and whose confidence soon restored my wavering faith in the Tepanee country.

Having gotten most of the kinks incidental to canoeing out of our joints we embarked again and retraced our course. We had navigated about half the distance of the bay when I spied a bull standing on the edge of a long strip of muskeg swamp looking as big as a barn door. Francois sighted him at the same time and the vision galvanized our jaded interest into new life.

The moose was about a hundred and fifty yards away and was walking in our direction but upon seeing us he turned and slowly headed for the forest. I fired at him and he halted. I don't think he was hit for the canoe was pitching frightfully. I think the noise of the report might have aroused his interest or curiosity and caused him to investigate.

Hunting moose from a canoe is a sport hard to equal but the wind is liable to spill the beans at the crucial moment. As the bull halted I fired again and down he went. It's a sight not quickly forgotten to see a moose drop, it's like seeing the wall of a burning building fall.

We pushed the canoe through the muskeg to where we could get a footing and by that time the moose had regained his feet and was walking directly towards us in that slow, deliberate manner which seems to be the animal's characteristic.

"Mauvais, Il est mauvais!" The guide said calmly.

I fired again but failed to stop his stately march in our direction. His methodical approach was not my exact idea of a charging bull moose. The picture I held in my imagination allowed for flying hoofs, bristling mane and menacing horns but I had none of these fearful aspects before me. The bull, of which I was making a target, might have been drawing a plow so pastoral and inoffensive did he appear. If it were not for an occasional angry toss of his horns and Francois' muttered "mauvais," I might have thought I was practising rifle firing on an automaton.

My Remington autoloading shoots a .30 calibre bullet and holds six cartridges, fiye in the clip and one in the barrel, and it was a good thing that I was loaded to the muzzle. I had been throwing lead regardless at the bull when suddenly he appeared to lose interest in the sport and changed his tactics and headed for cover, at the sight of which Francois gave a sharp, warning cry. As the moose turned I had a perfect shot at his flank. It didn't seem possible to miss — and I didn't. The bull went down and though he tried desperately to get up he couldn't make the grade.

We hurried to the spot. There was something grotesque about his appearance as he lay reclining there seemingly at ease with heaving sides and nostrils, gazing at us out of wild eyes and occasionally tossing his head with a menacing gesture and trying to arise, an odd relic of the pleistocene, a shaggy, unkempt monarch of the north woods.

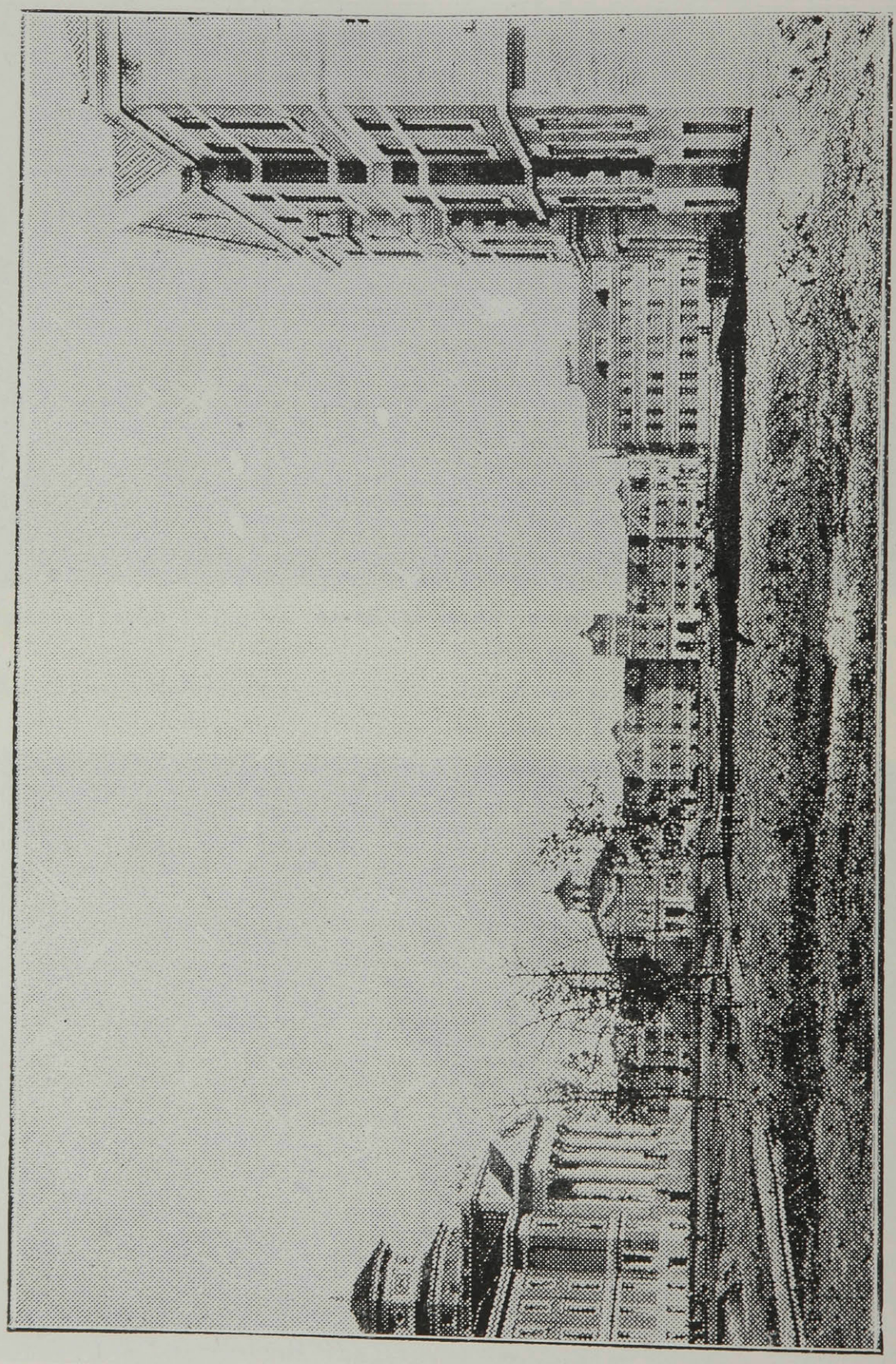
He was dying and to hasten the end Francois despatched him with his hunting knife. He was a twenty pointer with two nice pans and a spread of forty-seven inches. To clean and skin and dismember the carcass was a tedious and gory job but the guide did it skillfully, and when it was finished we loaded the meat and hide into the canoe.

The trip back to camp, against wind and water and over portage was long and tiresome. The fatigue germs were so active along my spinal cord that they felt like a knife thrust. Several times I had to stop paddling to rest and even Francois acknowledged that he ached with fatigue. It was dark before we reached the camp.

Supper, pipes, much talk, bed. I had shot my first moose! What a grand and glorious feeling!

Retiring Magazine Board

Macdonald College Literary and Debating Society
Executive, 1922-23



Manitoba Agricultural College

Manitoba Agricultural College

Is it being too slanderous towards mankind in general to say that the majority of people are capable of appreciating only those results which are immediate and capable of monetary interpretation?

Assuredly there is a class whom no one would ever succeed in persuading that the procuring of better human seed is even more important than the selection of better wheat seed, and that only education that seeks to do the former can approximate to the ideal.

There is a class, also, which sees nothing immoral in farming for the day, and not for the morrow; which refuses to recognize the offence of prostituting the land to such an extent that literally its power of bringing forth abundantly is destroyed. To this class of people the existence of the Agricultural College can never be justified.

If any apology had been needed for the foundation of the Manitoba Agricultural College (though indeed public sentiment was very strongly in favor of such an institution) it was to be found in the fact that the returns from many of the older, settled Manitoban farms were on the decrease, due to the exhaustion of the virgin fertility of the soil, lack of careful cultivation, and through losses due to the prevalence of noxious weeds.

Clearly a halt had to be called in such a wasteful practice, and an effort made so to improve farm methods that, while both the quantity and quality of agricultural products would be increased, the fertility of the soil would at the same time be conserved. Better seed grain, better methods of cultivation, better management and better livestock—these were some of the ideals it was proposed the M. A. C. should stand for: in a word, scientific agriculture. Such an ideal could not be accomplished in a day.

The motto of the college is written in the simplest Anglo-Saxon thus—"For Farm and Home;" and this twofold ideal it has been the endeavour of the Winnipeg Institution to keep in mind.

In the thin, limited prospectus for 1906 one may read that, in pursuance of the government provisions of March 1913—"The buildings are now completed and are located on the college farm which joins the western limits of the city of Winnipeg on the south bank of the Assiniboine River." Here, then, was the first home of the farmers' school of Manitoba.

It was proposed that the course of the students should occupy two winters, each "year" to begin at a time when active field operations on the farm should be concluded and to end in time to allow students to reach home in time for early seeding. This latter plan has been adhered to, but the original course of two years has been lengthened to a five-year degree course, on the one hand, and a three-year diploma course on the other.

At this time, 1906, the staff consisted of a Principal, W. J. Black, who was also Professor of Animal Husbandry; a Professor of Dairy Husbandry, a Professor of Agriculture and a lecturer in Vet. Science. Some sympathy will be felt for the students of that day when it is noted that provision for Domestic Economy had yet to be made, the horrible thought thus revealing itself that in the early period of its history the halls of M. A. C. were ladyless. It was in the summer of 1910 that the first course "For Young Women" was added to the growing activities of the college, and that year also saw the institution of the Teachers' course, a course in engineering, a special dairy course and a short course for farmers. These courses have been duly maintained and have prov-

ed to be so popular that many have been known to repeat them.

Within the short period of five years the Manitoba Agricultural College had experienced such growth that even the steady increase in buildings had failed to cope with the increasing demands made upon the institution. The Government endeavoured to procure land adjoining the campus on which to erect a Household Science building and other necessary accommodation called for, but the price asked proved to be prohibitive, and it was therefore decided to move the whole college to a more commodious site. The new location and the present permanent home of the M. A. C. was on the banks of the Red River, an excellently chosen situation some 570 acres in extent and some seven miles from the heart of the city southward. Commanding a good view of Winnipeg, in the seemingly affectionate sweep of the river, bosomed among protecting ranks of young elm, oak, maple, ash and poplar, the new home is in every way ideal.

The excellent buildings began to go up in 1912. They include a huge dormitory capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty women and two hundred men. A six-hundred-capacity dining-room, two gymnasiums, two swimming pools and an auditorium for twelve hundred people. The various other buildings and barns were all planned on a scale of equal magnificience, red brick and stone and re-in forced concrete being used throughout.

During the period of the M. A. C.'s childhood the enrolment had risen from 83 in 1906 to 300 in 1911, in which year many of the students had been forced to seek accommodation in the city. In the fall of 1913 the M. A. C. moved to the new site at what was then known as St. Vital.

The following year saw that unsettling event, the War.

In noting the increase in the students for the year, President Black called attention to the fact that the increase would have been greater had it not been for the financial stringency and the fact that certain men who had registered had later responded to the Empire's call. The subsequent enlistment of students and ex-students from the M. A. C. and their deeds and sacrifices in action bear comparison, we believe, with those of any other institution of the Dominion.

In its new home and in spite of the war the college continued to advance, the Department of Home Economics especially coming into its own. In 1916 President Black became chairman of the Soldiers Settlement Board and was succeeded at the M. A. C. by President Reynolds. On the latter's appointment as President of the O. A. C., Professor (now Premier) Bracken accepted the headship of the M. A. C., a position which he filled with admirable efficiency.

During Mr. Bracken's tenure of office the service of the college to the public was much extended. The new premier seemed to bear constantly in mind the idea, "This is their's, the peoples,' and he planned and journeyed and talked accordingly.

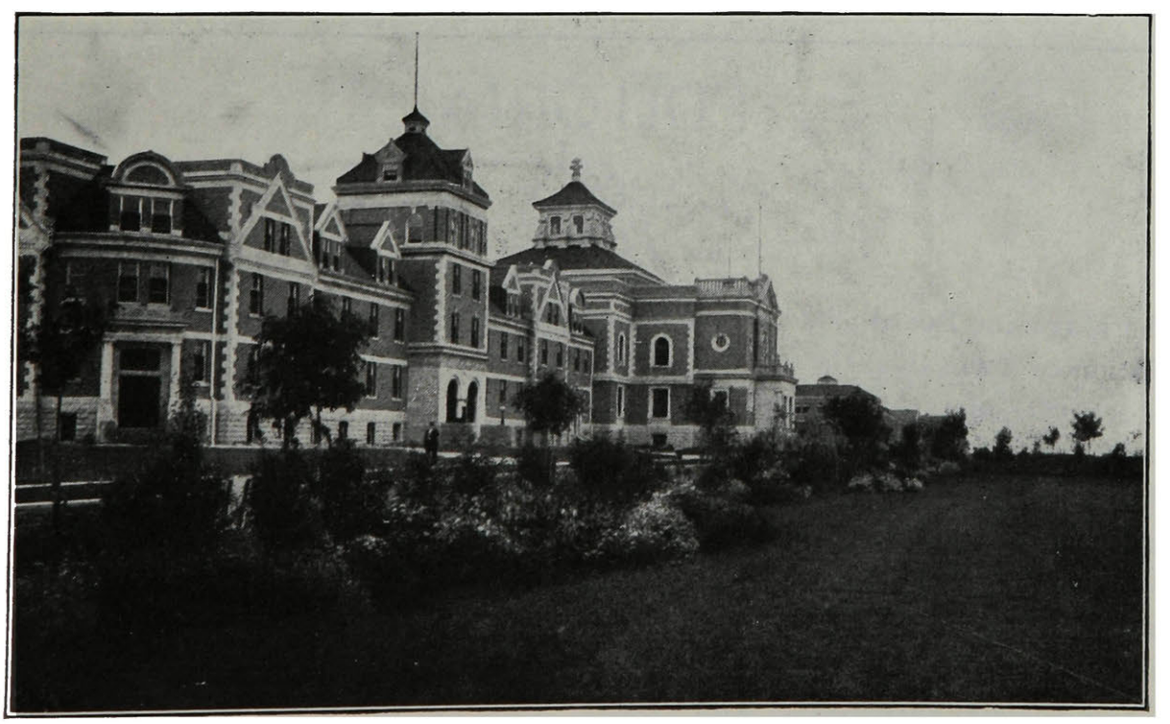
In the summer of 1919 an agricultural survey of the whole province was carried out by the college staff, and the work is now practically completed. Much is hoped for from the tabulated findings for the future of agriculture in Manitoba.

In the matter of instruction the college is endeavouring to cater in one way or another to every worker, man or woman, and not inaptly may the M. A. C. be called "The Mother of the Province." Preachers and beekeepers, newspaper men and poulterers, engineers and dairymen, teachers and scout-masters, stockmen and horticulturists, housewives and staid farmers—all are provided for, not only in the regular student courses, but also in excellent short courses throughout the year.

But perhaps it is the permanent student body of which Mother M. A. C. is most proud. And justly so. They are serious in study, while at the same time achieving the most creditable showing on the field of sport, and their way of playing the game (not to mention winning it, which is secondary) has won the admiration of every affiliated college. The system of student self-government works excellently and is jealously guarded by the whole student body. Tuxis squares and C. G. I. T. (both flourishing) have been a marked force for good. In the work of forwarding Christian work in other parts M. A. C. has been well to the fore, and their representatives are to be found at the various conferences held from time to time to discuss missionary activities.

As to her graduates, they are to be found in positions of responsibility throughout the land. An M. A. C. graduate (Mr. Milne) is in the house at Ottawa, Mr. Evans is Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; Mr. Clubb minister of Public Works there. At the College, Professor Harrison heads the Field Husbandry Department, and Professor Sproule the English. Mr. Rayner is head of the Extension Service of Saskatchewan, which institution has also a prominent M. A. C. graduate at the head of its Home-makers Department in the person of Miss Esther Thompson. At the coast, Mr. Hallwright has a school of his own and his sister is a superintendent of Home Economics work in Victoria. Miss Shafer is dietitian of the General Hospital in the same city. Miss Reid is on the staff at Guelph—and so one might go on. Premier Bracken himself may be regarded as an M. A. C. graduate, for it was during his term at the college that he endeared himself to the heart of Manitoba, and came to be offered the first position in the province.

A. E. Johnson, M. A. C.



Students' Residence Manitoba Agricultural College

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

"Mastery for Service"

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

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EDITORIAL

The Magazine Board made a New Year resolution to make this, their final effort, the best yet, and think they have succeeded; but judgement lies in the hands of the readers. The subjects treated vary from school life in England to agriculture in New Zealand. This latter article should be of especial interest being in the nature of a comparison between Canadian and New Zealand agricuture. The writer, Dr. McTaggart, was on the N. Z. Department of Agriculture and is well acquainted with conditions there.

* * *

The average agricultural graduate or undergraduate is too apt to consider himself a Guelph man or a Macdonald man, as the case may be, and is too often content to remain in ignorance of the development, aims and achievements of any college but his own. It is meet and right that he be proud of his own institution,

but he should not forget that he belongs to the wider group of Canadian Agriculturists. We, at Macdonald, were extremely fortunate in having a college up-to-date in every respect built at one time, but most other colleges have not been so fortunate. They started, as a rule, with small beginnings, additions being made as the demand arose. It is then interesting to trace the advance of an institution like that at Guelph, which is the oldest agricultural college in Canada.

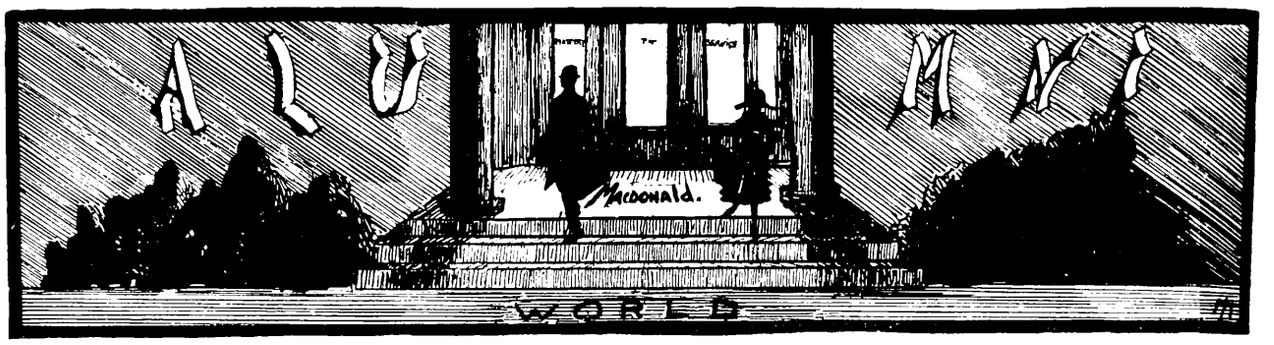
With this thought in mind, we are publishing illustrated articles on several of the Canadian agricultural colleges, which we hope will be of interest to the students.

* * *

Our term of office expires with this issue, after which a new board from the men's side of the oval will take over. While there is a great deal of extra work for those on the board, the experience is well worth the trouble. As one of the old philosopher's had it, 'knowledge is power' and again; things have small beginnings, so who knows but that one of our board may distinguish himself in the field of letters?

We thank the members of the board and our contributors for their cooperation and help during the past year, and we are sure they will give our successor even more able support. We should, however, like to see more taking part in this important part of college activities, especially from among the girls. The tendency is for contributors to be limited to the members of the board and a few hard working students, who realize the value of the training. We have it from good authority that there is considerable talent among the girls, but as the Bible has it, there is no good hiding it under a bushel. Remember, girls, we need your help.

Our parting wishes are: to the old board, thanks; to the new board, success.



Macdonald College Agriculture Alumni Association

A COMPLAINT AND A SUGGESTION

Every little while, he who is unfortunate enough to be Editor of the College Magazine comes to see me who is unfortunate enough to be General Secretary of the M. C. A. A. A. Having arrived, he asks me quite casually to provide a couple of pages of interesting data concerning the graduates who are now engaged in various activities throughout the country, and having done so, he passes away.

Part of the time I have succeeded in gathering up a certain amount of marriages, visits, births, M. S. A. degrees, etc. and have been able to partially satisfy his demands. To-night, however, I find that I have not sufficient news to fill half a column without stretching my imagination to the breaking point.

This condition of affairs is to be regretted and there must surely be some remedy. There are now one hundred and eighty-seven graduates working or studying in various places all over Canada and the United States, and it should be possible to fill a couple of pages in each issue of the Magazine with newsy notes concerning the activities of these men and women.

It is theoretically the duty of the class secretaries to keep in touch with the members of their classes and to forward notes of interest concerning them to the General Secretary for publication in the Magazine. This policy has not worked out in practice and as a result there is little or no news available through these channels, and it is impossible for me to gather up very much without the co-operation of all the graduates.

It would seem as if this condition of affairs could best be remedied by the graduates themselves. If each man and woman would send to me, at least once a year, even a short interesting letter concerning himself or herself and the work they are carrying on, our quota of space in the Magazine would be more than taken up with news of interest to all graduates.

I feel sure that the following suggestion, if carried out, will help materially to overcome the present dearth of news, and I submit it with the earnest hope that every graduate concerned will act upon it.

Let every member of Classes 1911 and 1915 inclusive send me as soon as possible a letter giving some personal news about themselves and the work they are carrying on. Please send it in as soon as you can after you read this appeal, so that extracts from it can be published in the next number of the Magazine. If there are too many letters received (let us hope

so) the balance will be carried over into the next number.

The graduates of Classes 1916 to 1922 should be ready to send their letters in by the end of March so that they may appear in the last issue.

Graduates, I have put it right up to you to furnish some news for our section of the Magazine. Remember the students at the College are interested in knowing what their predecessors are doing. Do not put it off but do it now. Let us show the other readers of the Magazine that we are not only alive, but are active in our chosen profession.

PAST AND PRESENT

As there is very little news to be had concerning graduates I thought perhaps the "old timers," especially those who have not visited the College for some time, might be interested in the following notes:—

Brown is still night watchman at the College and his eyesight, hearing and running powers are as good as ever. He told me the other night that he climbed 1132 steps each time he made the round. The old lantern has given way to a flash-light and now you can't see Brown coming. This has cut down the supply of apples, cheese and alcohol that used to disappear so mysteriously from various locations and reappear in certain rooms.

Auntie Bell and Bella Mackie are still engaged in catering to the comfort of the inmates in the Boys' Building. They are as cheery and as helpful as ever.

George Tanner is still at his old stand in the Agricultural Building. He may be getting older but we have not noticed it.

Mrs. Wright continues to supply her ever popular "eats." Who can forget those poached eggs on toast or that unbeatable apple pie with ice cream?

Our trusty, genial, obliging, Scotch friend John McPhee, who used to be chief bell ringer and general father to the boys in residence, has severed his connection with the College. "Mac" has charge of a coal and wood yard operated in the village by Ward's Limited. In a winter like this when coal is so scarce it will take a man with his ingenuity to keep everybody happy.

Some of the real old timers will remember Emile Pilon's departmental store on Main St., where we obtained our supplies of fig bars and Empire biscuits, etc. away back in 1908. Emile is still with us and guides sportsmen to the haunts of the elusive duck and fish. He keeps store no longer but lives in the brick house to the left of the boat-landing opposite the Teachers' Residence.

We have with us no more the muddy road, the flying sidewalk, or the inky blackness. Ste. Annes now boasts the asphalt road, the concrete walk and a light on every post. The citizens may be in debt but they walk over it.

The old alligator on the wall of the Boys' gymnasium has all evaporated except a small pice of his tail. Can some of the boys give us the real history of this animal?

A. A. Hunter is still station agent for the C. P. R.

Tommy of the Oympia ice cream parlor sold out his business some time ago and for a year or so operated the ferry service to Isle Perrot. We are not sure where he is but he may be looking for some of those chocolate bars that left his counter in the days when he thought all students were honest.

The stick stuck in the ventilator on the east end of the Main Building by E. M. Ricker is still stuck. (Photo on request).

No person except those in authority has yet succeeded in blowing the power house whistle. This news will be of in-

terest to those graduates who have conducted investigations along these lines.

In the new College film a subtitle reads:—"The Physics-Chemistry Building is popular with ALL the boys. This statement has been brought to the attention of the General Secretary. Members of Class 15 who remember his average in Chemistry will understand WHY.

Graduates will be interested to know that the following persons are still connected with the College. In making up this list I may have left out a few names but I have tried to include those who have been here for considerable time.

Dr. J. Snell, Dr. C. J. Lynde, Dean S. Laird, Miss B. M. Philp, Mr. T. F. Ward, Mr. Wright, Mrs. F. J. James, Mrs. I. Murphy, Miss M. Price, Miss F. Kruse, Miss J. Babb, Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Dr. E. M. Du Porte, Prof. T. G. Bunting, Mr. W. Tawse, Prof. H. Barton, Mr. A. R. Ness, Prof. R. Summerby, Mr. L. C. Raymond, Dr. M. A. Jull, Mr. A. H. Walker, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. F. Heslop, Mr. Chas. Stephen, Dr. R. F. Kelso.

The students still claim they are worked to death, complain about their meals, go fussing at times, book up their dances ahead of time, go for their mail ten times a day, do as much work as we did, and all think they are going to save $500 the first year they join our ranks.

PERSONAL NOTES

T. G. Major, '21, M. Sc., who has been working on his Ph. D. course in the Department of Botany, Macdonald College, has left to take up the position of Tobacco Pathologist in the Tobacco Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Miss Dorothy Newton, '21, M. Sc., is now pursuing her studies towards a Ph. D. degree in Plant Pathology. She is taking this course in the Department of Botany, Macdonald College, and will write her thesis upon the rust of oats and the determination of rust resistant varieties.

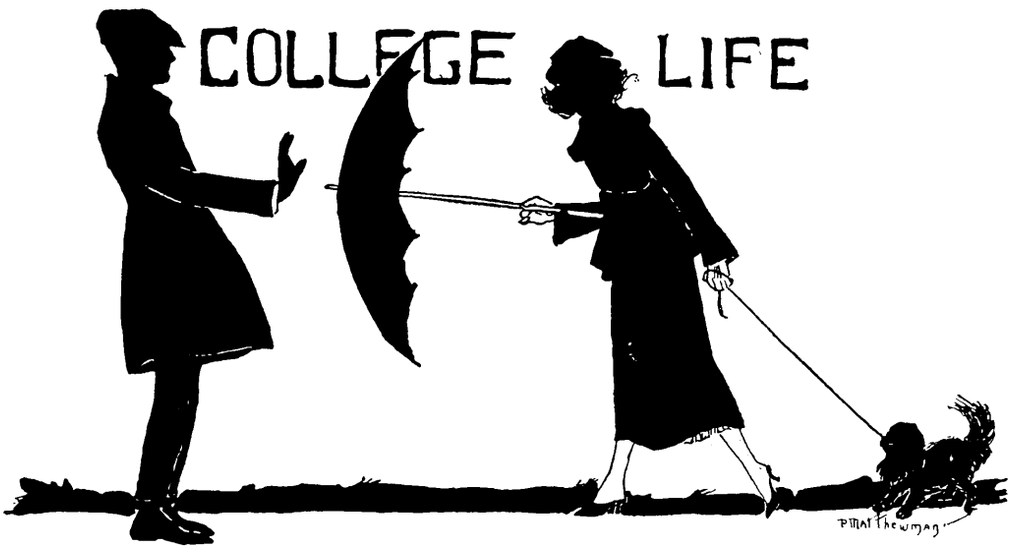
O. A. Lachaine, '22, has begun his M. Sc. course in the Department of Botany, Macdonald College. He will specialize in Plant Pathology and will write his thesis upon the Sclerotina disease of potatoes.

W. L. Gordon, '22, is also taking up M. Sc., work in the same department, and will write his thesis upon formaldehyde injury in the treatment of oats against smut.

We are glad to hear that E. C. Boulden, '18, has been appointed professor of Agriculture in the Technical and Agricultural School at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

L. C. Raymond, of the Cereal Department, Macdonald College, has gone to the University of Wisconsin, where he will take up studies leading to the M. Sc. degree. He will specialize in Genetics. Mrs. Raymond accompanied him and they expect to return about the first of June.

E. A. Lods, of the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, accompanied by Mrs. Lods, has returned from the University of Cornell where he has completed a half year of graduate work in Plant Breeding and Soils.



OUR THANKSGIVING PICNIC

We were all feeling blue and hopeless, to think that instead of going home to enjoy a nice long Thanksgiving week-end, we were quarantined. There was nothing to do and all day to do it in. Our hearts beat somewhat faster in pleasant anticipation when it was announced that a picnic was to staged for Thanksgiving, but when that day dawned a trifle cool and dull we still wondered if good fortune had fled. Our minds changed, however, when slowly but surely signs of activity were in evidence on the campus and we found that the picnic was to be. In little groups we walked, full of pep, to the appointed spot on a hill behind the Ste. Marie Road. Noon came quickly and with it the arrival of Nellie, the poultry horse, drawing a heavy load of grub and coffee to feed the gang. In about five minutes' time everyone was lined up in an orderly queue and was issued his or her grub, which consisted of a good, healthy-looking sandwich and a cup of hot coffee. Anyone who still happened to be hungry easily obtained more.

Having dined 'al fresco,' and since it was still cold some of the boys rebuilt the fire which had been started shortly before lunch. We all sat around said fire, sang songs, and told stories. The efforts at song were greatly encouraged by several able choirmasters from among the boys. Recitations were also rendered and some of those who were possessed of a fair amount of surplus energy played football. With songs such as John Brown's Baby, Clementine, and many others, who could help but feel happy? The afternoon passed all too speedily and towards four o'clock we all went home, tired but in excellent spirits, for we had a banquet to look forward to.

So, at six, we partook of Thanksgiving chicken, together with all the trimmings. When our appetites were again appeased, for be it not forgotten that the day was long, cool and strenuous, toasts were proposed, drunk and replied to with all the spirit (not spirits) that dear old Macdonald is capable of putting into events such as this one was.

Incidentally we decided that to be in quarantine was not so bad as we thought.

(E. K. W.)

THE GIRLS' DANCE

Care, gloom, worry and examination blues were thrown to the winds on the evening of December 1st when two hundred and seventy-five couples gathered in the Girls' gymnasium for the first college dance of the year. The event had been postponed from Nov. 10th because of a scarlet fever outbreak at the college, and the new date was awaited with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

Joy reigned supreme. The chatter and gay laughter of Youth was shared by many hitherto sober and dignified members of the Professoriate, who were unable to withstand the lure of such irresistible music as was furnished by the McGill Dance Orchestra. With the opening strains of the very first dance all unhappiness and trouble flitted out the door through the corridor and down the stairs outside, and all opposite and reactionary forces peeped up to take their place—the dance was on.

To describe the scene adequately is very difficult, and will not be attempted. The decorations were perfect and many favourable comments were heard throughout the evening on the attractiveness of the familiar Red and White. And then that Moon, light enough, but just a little softer than the one that was shining outside that night.

Description of the variegated and beautiful gowns of the members of the fair sex is impossible, as the English language does not have sufficient words to satisfactorily complete the task. The combination of the aesthetic pink or blue of the ladies with the sombre conservative black of their partners was however a most happy one, and everyone enjoyed themselves to the $(x + y)n$ the degree.

Supper was served after the eight dance in the college dining room, and the delightful refreshments, up to their usual high standard, were heartily appreciated by all. Immediately after all the dancers again repaired to the gym. and the remaining hours of the evening passed with such extreme rapidity that before it was realized the three chimes of "Three O'Clock in the Morning," were heard, and the last waltz of the best Girls' dance ever given at Mac. had been danced. Some of us found it difficult to conceive that a perfect evening had come and gone, and that, as Miss Russell says ''twas time to say "goodnight."' We wended our way home sadly but cheerfully, clasping our treasured programmes, and fully realizing that in spite of chemistry, physics, apiculture, and the -ologies, life *was* worth while after all.

The programme was as follows:—

Extra Fox Trot . . . . . Hot Lips
1. Waltz . . . . . Mellow Moon
2. Fox Trot . . . . . Night
3. Fox Trot . . . . . She's a Mean Job
4. Waltz, *Moonlight* . . . . Gypsy Love Song
5. Fox Trot . . . . . Lest You Forget
6. One Step . . . . . Stars and Stripes
7. Fox Trot Send me back my Honeymoon
8. Waltz . . . . . Song of Love

SUPPER

1st Extra, Fox Trot, Two Little Wooden Shoes
2nd Extra, Waltz, Drigo's Venetian Serenade
9. Fox Trot . . . . . I Wish I Knew
10. Waltz . . . . . Sleepy Town
11. Fox Trot . . . . . Flower of Araby
12. Fox Trot . . . . . St. Louis Blues
13. Waltz, *Moonlight* . . . Holland Moon
Extra Extra Fox Trot . . . . . Georgette
14. Fox Trot . . . . . Stuttering
15. Fox Trot . . . . You Won't be Sorry
Extra Extra Fox Trot . . . On The Alamo
16. Waltz . . . . . Three O'Clock in The Morning

God Save The King

(Mitch.)

THE ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST

An entertainment in the form of the Annual Elocutionary Contest was provided the students in the Assembly Hall on November 1st, 1922.

As a full entry had been secured in both girls' and mens' divisions, an unusually keen contest was anticipated. Unfortunately however, two of the men contestants were unavoidably prevented from taking part owing to indisposition.

While it cannot be said that the competition was the best that has been held at Macdonald within recent years, yet it was keen, and, as announced by the judges later, there was little to choose between the winners.

The winners in the girls' contest were:
First — Miss Sears
Second — Miss Freidman
Third — Miss Codd

In the men's contest:—
First — Mr. Mitchell
Second — Mr. Walford

Dr. Brunt, who is the Honorary President of the College Literary and Debating Society, acted on this occasion as chairman of the judges and made a few timely remarks concerning the conduct of a certain section of the audience. He appealed to everyone in the audience to give a fair hearing at all times to students who are occupying the platform.

It is to be sincerely hoped that this request will be remembered in future. Those students who enter the various competitions, do so not from a mercenary standpoint, but because they have a desire to entertain, and in striving to do this they give us of their best. It is not easy to speak from the public platform under any conditions, and it becomes almost a impossibility when the speaker is faced with an audience which is inattentive. Therefore, let us take these things into consideration and see that future meetings in the Assembly Hall are not disturbed by persistent inattention which may possibly mar the success of the evening.

THE FRESHMEN-SOPHOMORE DEBATE

The first of the series of inter-class debates for the Robertson Shield took place in the Assembly Hall on Nov. 29, 1922, between the Freshmen and Sophomores.

The subject was: "Resolved that the Fordney Bill benefits the rest of the world more than it benefits the United States."

The Sophomores, represented by Messrs. Walford and Cook upheld the affirmative and pointed out that the Fordney Bill was economically unsound. The war debt owned to America by European nations could only be paid, they claimed, by either goods or money. The United States refused to accept goods by placing a high tariff upon them as a result of the Fordney Bill, and Europe couldn't possibly pay the money because she had none. They also argued that it kept American goods from competing in the European markets, and incidentally the markets of the world.

Messrs. Hetherington and James representing the Freshmen argued the negative and endeavoured to convince their opponents and the audience that the Fordney Bill would encourage home industries and cause foreign industries to locate themselves in the United States. They also showed a strict enforcement of the Bill would greatly increase the revenue of the United States.

The subject was discussed by both sides from many other angles, and at the conclusion it was a question among the audience as to which side had won until Dr. Dickson, the chairman of the judges, announced that their decision was in favour of the Freshmen.

COLLEGE SPIRIT

No man can accomplish much unless his heart is in his work. The man who dislikes his occupation is doomed to failure no matter how hard he endeavours to make life a success. What is true in life's work is also true in college work. The man who dislikes his studies or the particular college he attends cannot make his course in that school a success.

To succeed he must have a pride in the college, an enthusiasm for his year, confidence in and respect for his professors, and a determination to do his part to the best of his ability, so to reflect honour on the instituent. This is college spirit, and is the primary quality for a student to possess.

It is not necessary to attend games or contests where there are waving of flags and shouting in order to bring out this feeling of college spirit. It should be shown in the *Primary* object of college life, study, and in the lecture room. It is here that real character counts. Selfishness should be unknown. As a general rule there are no opportunities to do great things during the routine of college work but there are chances every day to do little deeds of kindness,—a kind word to one who seems to be downcast, a little private help to one who feels he is not keeping up with his year and who wastes energy worrying over the possibility of not making the required grade.

Life is made up of success and failure, and those who are the most successful are the truest and best workers. We all expect success and this stimulates us to greater activity. Often, however, instead of efforts being crowned with success, we meet with failure, but our failures, as well as our successes, should be steps by which we rise to greater usefulness. It has been said, "We rise only as we place our difficulties beneath our feet."

Poets may be born, but success is achieved. In our college career, we must dismiss all ideas of succeeding by luck. We talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Any success we may achieve is not worth the having unless we fight for it. Whatever we win in life we must conquer by our own efforts, and then it is part of ourself.

Life is all team work. Little can be accomplished alone. Whether in the lecture room, on the diamond, or the football field, it is by the united efforts of two or more persons that most great deeds are accomplished. True it is that many of the greatest discoveries and inventions of all time have been made by men who had no confidants,—men who for various reasons have toiled alone—but in no way do their brilliant efforts militate against the value of team work.

To the visitor from a foreign land who attends his first athletic meet in America the college songs and yells may seem blatant, but when the spirit behind this noisy demonstration is analyzed who can deny a justification for its existence! It is nothing more nor less than an expression of college spirit, the college as a unit cheering its representatives on to victory or to glorious defeat.

If college spirit then is to be understood properly by the college man, he must know the value of monotonous daily work, team work, and all the details of college life. Only when these are comprehended to the full, can the under-graduate expect to develop into that acme of perfect manhood,—an educated man with a strong, clean character.

Macdonald, one of the colleges of the premier university of Britain Overseas, is ideally located and equipped. The location and equipment are such that each teacher and student has a love for the college. This is an important phase of that thing or state called college spirit

and cannot be over-emphasized. But even as in life, where the man who loves a great ideal or institution, but who will not strive to advance its interests, is of no value to that cause, so is the college man of little value to the college if he refuses or neglects to do his share in the college life.

The paucity of men students at Macdonald makes it imperative that all should do their utmost to carry on the many activities of the college. Well would it be for the student and the college if each man would subject himself to a searching mental examination and determine for himself whether or not he is doing his part for the welfare of the college community.

Dormitory life at Macdonald is not different to dormitory life at other higher institutions of learning and its benefits are just as pronounced here as elsewhere. It fosters college spirit by requiring the individual to submit to the common good and it demands that the student appreciate the highest ideals.

With these ideas in mind the average man at Macdonald should carry on his work so that when he has passed into the wider fields of life he can look back to the years spent here as among the happiest days of his life and that the college spirit which he cultivated in his student days will be an inspiration and joy all the days of his life.—S. W. H., '26

"No man gets rich behind the plow,"
We heard the hired man grunt.
"I'll pay you more," the farmer said,
"And hitch you up in front."

Judge:—"Here again between two policemen, eh?"

Prisoner:—"Yes, your honour."

Judge:—"Drunk again?"

Prisoner:—Both of them, your honour."

SCIENCE ALUMNI

Miss Jean Sommerville, Homemaker, '16, sailed last September for Weihinei, Honan, China, to teach in a Mission School. The good wishes of Macdonald College go with her in this undertaking.

Of the Administration class of '22, we find Faith Mathewson and Jean Crawford at the General in Montreal, with Emma McLean planning to enter soon. Marjorie Jones is at present at the Toronto General, Helen Matheson is expected to replace Frances Coleman who finishes her course at the end of January. From the west we hear that Esther Latimer is continuing her work at the Vancouver General.

Elsie Douglas is taking special subjects at the University of New Brunswick this year and intends re-entering Macdonald in the fall.

Among the visitors to the college this term, we have seen Miss Olga Crosby, Miss Dorothea Lelland, and Olive Coleman of Homemakers '22; Miss Elsie Grey of '21 and Miss Florence Seybold of '20.

Macdonald College is well represented this year at Hartford Hospital; Miss Helen Flaherty is head dietitian, and has as her assistants, Miss Dorothy White and Miss Honor Gillord.

DISCUSSING EXAMS

First Senior:—"I'd like to die and escape them."

Second ditto:—"I wouldn't like to die; think of the reception I'll get.

WHO KNOWS?

What constitutes fussing?

Is taking a girl to church once fussing? If so, why?

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Howitt has left us to take up advanced work in landscape gardening at Harvard University. He is due to re-take his place on the horticultural staff in the Fall of 1923. We understand that he will not be alone this time, but with a "compagne". We wish him every success in the different trials he has to go through.

Mr. Tawse has passed the Summer at the College carrying on experimental work here and on some market growers' own farms. He was assisted by Perron, a fourth year student in horticulture.

On October 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Tawse were blessed with the arrival of a second son. When asked how the boy was, Mr. Tawse said: "You couldn't wish for a nicer boy, he's just like his father."

The senior class in horticulture, like all the other options, is much smaller than usual this year, just two, Harry Bowen passed the Summer in Ontario, working for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission, where he gained profitable experience in landscape work. The option, does not lack enthusiasm and feels all the more fortunate because in being so few they receive individual attention. When the members leave College they should carry with them an extra dose of self-confidence.

The Course in Pomology seems to be the favourite one. A small class means that each individual has to cut and sample more specimens. One can hear Perron repeating some of Shakespeare's lines "8-12 apples a day keeps the doctor away."

On the 21st of November the option left for Toronto to visit the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, and at the same time took in a few other places where horticulture is the dominating factor in farm practices. Prof. Bunting, who was one of the judges at the Fair, made use of the occasion to take the class around and show the members the good and bad points of the fruit exhibits. It must be said, however, that there was very little fault to be found with them, and that it was the largest and best exhibition of fruit ever held in Canada. Mr. Tawse, who officially accompanied the class to Toronto, spent half a day at the Fair, reviewing systematic work in vegetables with the members of the class. The vegetable exhibits were also very numerous and outstanding for display, neatness and quality.

Fruit markets, greenhouses and nurseries were visited. A trip was made to Brompton to visit the Dale Estate greenhouses which, by the way, have the largest glass covered acreage in North America. The next train took the class to Guelph, and the various departments of the Ontario Agricultural College were gone through. A trip was also made to Parkson to visit the Parkson market and the Sheridan Nurseries.

The boys enjoyed their stay in Toronto very much, and if they came back with an empty purse, the knowledge gained through such an educational tour is certainly worth the expense it entails.

-·- Our Wider Interest -·-

Edited by T. E. McOuat

This section of our magazine is intended for you boys and girls of the rural districts. You will find in it a rather interesting article on some of our birds and some of their winter habits. In the next number we hope to tell you something of the moving picture which was taken at the college and which will be shown to you in your school some time soon.

THINK IT OVER

How many of you boys and girls who love the colts and calves and pigs and lambs and chickens as they are found today on our better farms, realize what long years of hard work and careful selection our forefathers have gone through to hand down to us the animals as they are today. Think of the enjoyment as well as the disappointments which they must have experienced as they tediously worked out all these changes, which resulted in a slow but sure improvement of the different breeds. It would take a book to tell you all about the changes in one breed alone, so I am not going to mention them.

Do you remember the cattle which you saw at the Exhibitions last fall? Cattle which were kept solely for the production of milk, as well as those kept for beef and some for both milk and beef. These fine cattle are the result of much of the hard work done by those who have gone before us.

Think of the horses which we have today; horses weigh a ton and who use their weight to move heavy loads, whatever they may be, whether on the farm or on the city streets; the saddle horses and the jumpers who carry us so willingly and who provide so much of our sport; the driving horses which any red-blooded man would like to handle, and last but not least the ponies which are such fine companions for the young. What would we do without them?

The sheep and pigs and chickens are also worthy of our notice and have also gone through many stages of improvement. What would our meals be like if these animals and their products were not available on our markets? Think of the waste material which they make use of on the farm.

Let us now think of the different crops grown on the farm; of the different varieties of each crop and of the careful selection which must have been done to make these varieties what they are today. It is true that some are better yielders than others; improvements have been made in all of them.

There is now, and always will be, a need for good crops and stock, and it is in you boys and girls on the farms, who have grown up surrounded by such things and who have a liking for them, that the future of this industry lies. If you can take a course at an Agricultural College so much the better, but if you cannot there are many things worth while which you can pick up on the farm while young that will be of value to you no matter where you are. Why not try to improve the

stock in your own district by organising a calf club in which only Pure-bred stock are kept?

A CHAT ABOUT THE BIRDS

It is very likely that many of the boys and girls throughout the country have wondered where all the birds have gone to since the cold weather came. I expect most young folks think they went away because it was too cold, but this is not altogether the reason, because a few of the birds stay here all winter and seem to be quite happy. One of the reasons why they have gone away is because the snow has covered up a great deal of their food and they would starve if they stayed here. The robin could get no worms or berries and the red winged blackbird could get no grubs, beetles, grasshoppers, or flies. The little humming bird would not be able to find flowers from which to get a sweet drink of nectar. The birds that eat seeds would not be able to find them, as most of the small plants and seeds would be out of sight. The cold weather has also cut off the supply of insects which were so abundant during the summer, so that birds like the swallows and fly catchers would be unable to find suitable food.

If it were not for the thousands of birds that eat millions of insects and their eggs as well as countless millions of weed seeds, we would soon be without anything to eat, for there would soon be so many insects that they would eat up all our crops, while the weeds would be so thick that we would be unable to grow crops even if the insects were not there to eat them.

We should try to remember that nearly all our birds are useful and destroy things that would do us much harm if they were let live. Even the hawks and owls that are shot by so many people are nearly all useful birds, for they destroy very large numbers of field mice, as well as many insects. It is true the crow destroys corn, but he is like some boys—he is not bad all the time for he eats large numbers of grasshoppers, June beetles and cut worms.

But I have not answered the question about where most of the birds went when they quietly left us last fall. They take very long journeys, and some of them go thousands of miles away, to countries where there is more food and warmth. The Oriole, that builds his hanging nest in the elm along the road goes away down to South America, and the Bobolink that sang in the meadows last June, is down in Brazil. The Tree Swallow has gone to Florida, where it can find a good supply of insects as it skims through the air. The Robin that will come back to us next spring, is down in the Southern States along with his cousin the Bluebird. Is it not wonderful to think that they will all come back to us next spring? Some morning we will hear the Robin's cheery call and about the same time the Song Sparrow will surprise us with his welcome voice.

But all our birds have not left us. There are still a few here, and how welcome they are when there is so little animal life to be seen in the quiet woods and fields.

One of the birds that bravely stays with us is the Downy Woodpecker. Downy can stay with us because his supply of food is above the snow, hidden in the trees or on their branches. Everybody knows this little fellow that hops around the tree in his coat of black and white, looking for insects or their eggs. How easily he seems to hang onto the side of the tree. How quickly he hops up the side! Downy's toes are fixed up so that he can get a good hold, for he has two toes pointing forward, and two backward. Then he has a very useful tail which is filled with barbs. These stick into the tree when he presses his tail against the bark, and so he is able to hang on very well and stay there quite safely while he looks for his dinner. The

next time you see him at work notice how he holds himself on the side of the tree, and how he always hops up the tree but never down.

Downy, however, doesn't get all his food on the outside of the tree. He sometimes bores a hole into the side of a decaying tree in search of a fat grub which he has heard inside. Here he again uses another of his wonderful "tools." He sticks out his tongue, which is very long, and sends it in after the grub. At the end of his tongue he has a hard spear-like tip with little barbs which point backwards on it. He sticks this into the grub and pulls him out for his dinner. Downy has many relations, but he is the one we see most commonly in the winter. He has one bad relation, and that is the Sapsucker, which drills rows of holes around our apple and shade trees, such as the birch and oak. He waits until the sap has filled up these holes and then he comes back and drinks it. He does some harm in this way but we must tell about his good points as well. He also eats insects, especially when the young sapsuckers are being fed in the nest.

Another bold, happy, bright little bird that stays with us all winter is the Chicadee. Even if you didn't know what he looked like you would know him by his song which is very much like his name. He has a nice black cap on the top of his head, and is grayish brown above and grayish white below. On his breast he has a little black spot, which we might call a bib. This little bird is an insect eater, like the Woodpecker, but he looks in a different part of the tree for his meals. He is an acrobat and is able to hang head down from the swaying branches and look them over very carefully for insect eggs, which have been laid there and which would hatch out when the warm weather came. He destroys hundreds of eggs this way every day, and so prevents caterpillars of different kinds from eating the leaves of the trees in our fields, forests and orchards. We can coax them into our orchards and around our homes by hanging up pieces of fat or bones. They will reward us by destroying thousands of insects eggs.

In the spring our friend will see if he and Mrs. Chicadee cannot find a ready-made home in some hollow tree or post. If they don't they will dig one out of a decaying tree and make a nice soft nest inside, lining it with moss, feathers, or anything soft, and in it there will be laid some white speckled eggs.

We can only notice one other bird that stays with us all winter, and that is the Bluejay. He belongs to the Crow family but is not found in such large numbers. Like the Crow he is very clever and quite a thief. He is a very poor hand at singing, and his voice is quite loud and harsh. I am sure you all know him and have heard him give his shrill cry, which some folks say is a sign of rain. He never seems to worry very much, and this may be because he gathered up some acorns or beech-nuts and stored them away somewhere so he would have his meals on hand when food was scarce. He is a great thief and likes to hide anything he can find. He also likes to mock other birds and copy their calls, often making the same calls as some of the hawks.

I am sorry we cannot keep on with our little chat about the birds, for there are several others that stay with us in the winter, but I hope you will all try to see how many kinds of birds you can see around your home, and if there are any you don't know, that you will try to find out their names. Remember that we should do all we can to help the birds which do so much to help us with their useful habits, their beautiful and their cheery company.

When spring comes we shall try to have another chat about the birds. See how many different kinds you can discover when they arrive. Keep your eyes and ears open, and you will be surprised how many you will see. Some of the boys should build a bird house and put it up near the school or at home. It will be interesting to see what kind of bird will make its home there. —Jem.

Saskatchewan College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan is an integral part of the provincial University which was established in 1909 under the Saskatchewan University Act., passed in 1907. The various departments of instruction, research and extension, such as English, Mathematics, Languages, Economics, Chemistry, Biology, Law, Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Civil Engineering, Veterinary Science, Home Economics, History, etc. are all departments of the University. Each faculty or college has its own care of departments that indicate its particular field of work and such other departments as minister to its students or as may be assigned to it from time to time. This type of organization was arrived at through an effort to effect economy and efficiency in administration and in staff, buildings and equipment.

The College of Agriculture is built up around a core of technical departments, viz., Soils, Field Husbandry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Farm Mechanics and Farm Management. In addition to these, the departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, English, Economies and Extension have representations on the faculty, who have full privileges of discussion and voting. It has a number of buildings planned and equipped for carrying on its particular work. Its laboratories and equipment are under certain limitations and restrictions, available to students in other colleges of the University. Students in Agriculture enjoy all the advantages—laboratory, library, social, dormitory life, public speaking and debates, athletics—that are incidental to a University. The atmosphere of the University stimulates students to study and research and the staff and equipment induce them to participate in investigation work that will lead to a broader knowledge of the Science of Agriculture. Students who take one or more years' work at the College should be able to conduct more profitably their farming enterprises and be better able to adapt themselves to new and changing conditions than if they had not had such advantages.

The work at the College is laid out along three lines—research, instruction and extension. It is the duty of the College to utilize all its powers for the purpose of extending the boundaries of knowledge of scientific and practical agriculture. During the last fifty years, the sciences of Chemistry, Biology, Bacteriology and Physics in their application to Agriculture have made great advances. But still much remains to be done. Soil diseases, crop diseases, and animal diseases call for investigation and remedies. Systems of farm management such as will result in maximum profits and at the same time conserve our soil fertility, must be worked out in a scientific and practical manner. The development of rural Saskatchewan calls for scientific treatment.

Students who come to the College for

longer or shorter periods receive instruction in the courses as laid down to meet their respective needs. The College aims to give its students a broad training in the fundamental Sciences, in English, Economics and History and in the purely agricultural subjects—Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture and Farm Management—with a view to fitting them not only for farming, but for leadership and good citizenship.

For those who live on the farms near to or remote from the University and who cannot avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for resident study, the College has an Extension Service.

The College has over 1400 acres of land at the University which it uses for the purposes of investigation, demonstration and for general farming and live stock maintenance purposes. One quarter section (160 acres) has been recently purchased to be used for the production of pure seed which will be distributed to the farmers through the Agricultural Societies. The College has also a hay farm comprising 560 acres, located about 35 miles distant, near Dundurn. This farm was bequeathed to the College by the late J. R. Proctor, a pioneer farmer of the district.

Good representatives of the market classes of the various kinds of live stock, as well as herds, flocks and studs of pure-bred breeding animals, are maintained for class work, investigation and demonstration. Animals selected from the College stables have been successful in winning firsts and championships at the leading live stock exhibitions, among which are Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Guelph, and Chicago.

Two courses of instruction are offered at the College of Agriculture. The Course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture covers a period of four years. It is intended for young men who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in secondary schools or colleges, research or administrative work. Students wishing to specialize may do so in their third and fourth years in either Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying or Agricultural Engineering.

The Course leading to the Certificate of Associate in Agriculture covers a period of three years. It is intended for young men who purpose making farming their life work. It offers a good training in the more practical subjects such as Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry and Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture and Forestry, Dairying, English, History, Economics, Arithmetic and Accounts. In addition to these, the student is given an insight into the basic sciences —Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Bacteriology, sufficient to give him an appreciation of the relation of these sciences to agricultural processes and practice.

A student to be admitted to the Associate Course must be sixteen years of age, physically strong, of good morals, sufficiently acquainted with the English language and sufficiently educated to enable him to profit by the instruction and must have had one year's experience, from seeding time to harvest, on a farm. It is not necessary to pass an examination in order to be admitted to this course.

A candidate for the Degree Course must fulfil all the requirements for admission to the Associate Course, and in addition, must pass a matriculation examination similar to that demanded by the other Colleges of the University.

A Bachelor of Science in Agriculture who has obtained a sufficiently high standing in his course may, with the permission of the Faculty, proceed to the Master's degree in Agriculture.

The Degree Course opens the last week

in September and lasts for seven months. The Associate Course opens on the Tuesday nearest the first of November and closes before the 1st. of April, in time to allow the students to reach home and make preparations for the spring seeding.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick was one of the earliest inhabited provinces in the Dominion. Farming is one of the oldest industries, closely followed by lumbering, fishing and manufacturing. The big game qualities of the province are well known throughout Canada and the United States. It is often referred to as the home of the moose. But this little article is to deal chiefly with farming conditions of New Brunswick and not of its "happy hunting grounds."

We will start at the extreme northwest of the province and work around to the northeast. From Restigouch County down to Fredericton on the St. John River potatoes are the chief crop. The drawback with export of potatoes is that the cost of transportation is so high that it often does not pay the farmer to ship his crop unless he is contracting. Then it depends upon the price he receives per bushel whether he makes a profit or not, after transportation charges are paid.

From Frederiction down to St. John following the river, the chief crops are apples and strawberries. These are shipped to all parts. We now fall in with that growing industry. dairy farming. This section reaches from St. John to Moncton, these two cities being the marketing centres for the products. The most important breeds of dairy cattle raised are the Ayrshire and the Holstein.

Moncton is fast becoming a very important centre of the province. It is a big railroad town, giving employment to hundreds of men and women. In the near future, it is whispered that Moncton will have an abbattoir and stockyards, which New Brunswick is greatly in need of.

From Moncton we go eastward to the Tantramar Marshes from which many carloads of hay are shipped annually. In this section we also find many strawberry farms.

We now follow a course up the eastern shore, passing one of New Brunswick's favorite summer resorts—Point de Chene —where many people spend their holidays. We next strike the fishing country with its fish packing plants. It extends up the eastern coast to Quebec. In this district farming is on a lower scale. There are many small farms but the crops are mixed and not specialized.

Another of the growing industries is fox farming. Many thousands of foxes are bred in the province, especially at points between Petitcodiac and Moncton. The furs are mostly exported to European countries.

Naturally the climate is maritime and the crops receive much moisture.

Having completed our little tour of the province noting the agricultural features as we went we will end by recommending New Brunswick to the tourist as a place of unsurpassed beauty.

—R. S. Black

Faculty Items

The Boston meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 27 to 30 were attended by Dr. B. T. Dickson, Prof. Bunting, De E. M. Du Porte, Dr. M. Jull, and Mr. W. J. Tawse. Papers were given by Dr. Dickson on Mosaic Diseases.

Principal F. C. Harrison and Dr. E. G. Hood attended the meetings of the Society of American Bacteriologists held at Detroit December 28, 29, and 30. A paper was read on the Discoloration of Canned Lobsters.

Mr. E. W. Crampton was appointed at the beginning of the year to the position of Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, succeeding Mr. L. C. McOuat. Mr. Crampton is a Graduate of Connecticut Agricultural College and a Master of Science from Ames, Iowa. The Faculty and Staff extend a hearty welcome to both Mr. and Mrs. Crampton.

We regret to learn that Miss. Bellis and Prof. Musgrove have incapacitated themselves with broken arms.

It has been unofficially announced that the lady members of the Staff have organized an Atheltic Association, with specialization in all branches. Support will be called for from the wives of members of the Staff. Challenges are in order.

We welcome Mr. L. C. McOuat for the week ends, but wonder if he is still moving his personal belongings, or———

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lods will be welcomed back after an absence of five months. Mr. Lods has completed a semester of graduate work in Plant Breeding at Cornell University for the degree of M. Sc. Mrs. Lods has taken advantage of courses in English Literature.

Mr. Alfred Maw will return to his regular duties on the completion of his graduate studies in Economics and Genetics at Cornell.

Miss M. Perry, Dr. Raymond Conklin, Mr. J. C. Coulson and M. E. A. Carleton are candidates for advanced degrees in the Graduate School of Agriculture.

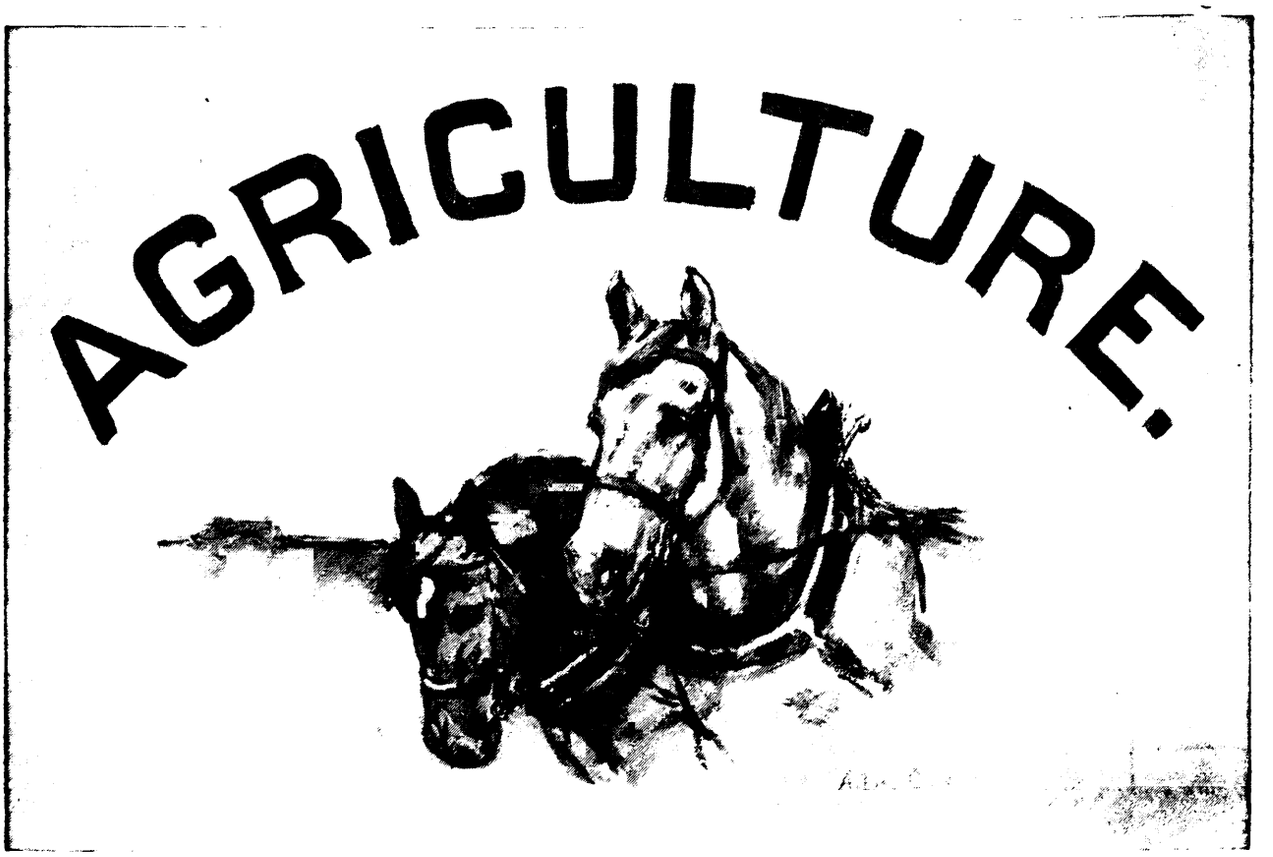
"The Light Essay in Canadian Literature" was the subject of a thoughtful and scholarly paper read before the St. James Literary Society on the evening of January 23, by Mr. Norris Hodgins.

The Canadian Branch of the American Phytopathological Society held its Annual meeting at Macdonald College on December 7 and 8, 1922, in conjunction with a special meeting of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants. Prof. Lochhead and Prof. W. P. Fraser alternately presided. Prof. Fraser was appointed President and Dr. B. T. Dickson Vice Pres. of the Canadian Branch. Dr F. C. Harrison welcomed the visiting scientists. Dr. J. H. Faull was present from Toronto University, Dr. W. T. MacClement from Queen's, Prof. F. E. Lloyd from McGill, Dr. R. E. Stone from O. A. C., and Prof. W. P. Fraser from Saskatoon. Of our graduates Miss Newton, F. L. Drayton, J. F. Hockey, T. G. Major and J. K. Richardson were present.

Principal F. C. Harrison, Dr. Dickson and Mr. Coulson attended the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on January 23 and 24.

Miss Winnona Cruise has just completed a course of lectures and demonstrations in Nutrition at the School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University.

A series of ten lectures will be given by Miss Bessie M. Philp on the subject of "Home Economics." The course is under the Department of Social Science and Social Service, Arts Building, McGill University.



The Royal Winter Fair an Un-Equalled Success

DOUGLAS NESS

For many years past Canada's Agriculturists have enjoyed exhibiting their produce at exhibitions held during the different seasons of the year throughout the country. These exhibitions served their purpose to the Live Stock Industry but were altogether too limited in area as regards agriculture. Many of them took the form of a circus and greater funds were employed to extend this branch of the fair than to improve and encourage the exhibiting of agricultural produce, and considering that agriculture is Canada's staple industry it is gratifying to know that we now have in our Dominion a purely agricultural fair.

The Royal Fair was held at Toronto during the month of November on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, wherein is situated the newly erected coliseum. This coliseum was constructed as the permanent home of this annual event. It is a wonderful building throughout, covering approximately eight acres of ground, the cost of construction being one million dollars.

In every department the exhibits were both large and good, the showing of live stock was perhaps the best ever brought together on the continent, the poultry exhibit was said to be the largest in the world while government and departmental exhibits were shown on a larger scale than ever before. Included in the live-stock entries were animals from eight Provinces of the Dominion and ten states of the Union.

In the heavy horse section Clydesdales led with some two-hundred entries. The Clydesdale exhibit was wonderful throughout and the eighteen aged stallions which came out for honors presented one of the prettiest spectacles of the show; this class was won by the Manitoba Depart-

ment of Agriculture with "First Principle." Percherons also made a far more creditable showing than ever before in the Dominion. Animals exhibited came from western Canada and United States.

The cattle exhibit excelled all previous records both in quality and quantity. There were eight hundred and thirty nine entries, including the fat classes, in the beef cattle section. Ontario furnishing the major part of the exhibit while the best herds of the United States, including Maxwalton farms of Mansefield, Ohio, also joined in for honors.

The dairy cattle section had the outstanding entry of the show, Ayrshires leading with four hundred and twelve entries from six provinces of the Dominion and two states of the Union. The showing of Aryshires at the Royal set a new mark for red and white exhibits in America. It far surpassed any previous tanbark display of the breed in Canada or the United States in members and quality. The largest part of the exhibit was made up from Quebec, and Quebec Animals held the pace against the best herds of United States, five out of six championships coming to Quebec, and twelve firsts out of a possible twenty.

Holsteins with some three hundred entries also made a wonderful display, most of the entries being from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Jerseys also made a very attractive showing while Guernseys, coming mostly from the Maritime Provinces, made a larger and more attractive showing than ever before in the Dominion.

In the sheep and swine classes the entries were equally as heavy as in the cattle and horse classes, and it is interesting to know that many of the winners at the Royal did equally as well at the International live stock show the following week.

A large attraction of the show was the exhibit of foxes numbering over four hundred entries. This is perhaps the first time that foxes have been included in the Prize list of a Canadian Live Stock show and the interest taken in the exhibit this year by the general public is very indicative of its being an annual event. The entries in this section were made up almost exclusively from the Maritime Provinces and the stock-men from the Maritimes are to be congratulated not only on their fox show, but for their large and attractive entries in all classes of stock.

The fruit display also deserves special mention being the second largest ever held on the continent. The largest entry was from Ontario, with British Columbia following. Quebec also put on a very creditable display in this section. British Columbia won the special prize for the best box of apples of any variety.

In the Live Stock Judging competition Macdonald boys held their own, securing a high position with their team consisting of five men, who individually won very high honors in judging the ten different classes of live stock. The Premier Position was won by the Ontario Agricultural College with Macdonald following a close second.

Each evening of the show was given over exclusively to the harness horse classes; this presented a most interesting and successful entertainment to the people of Toronto, as one would judge from the large crowds who evening after evening gathered in the coliseum to see horses shown which had come from practically all parts of Canada and the United States.

A National Question

To every Canadian the question of placing our products on the world markets is of vital interest. The welfare of this country on the whole is linked up with the prosperity of the grain grower, hence the problem as to whether our immense harvest of wheat is being handled economically is of perennial interest. Are the products of the western prairies to be exported via Montreal or Vancouver?

In this short article the writer will endeavour to summarise the pros and cons of this hitherto detabable problem.

The rail rate from Edmonton or Calgary to Fort William—a distance of 1250 miles—is 15 1-2 cents a bushel. The rate from these same places to Vancouver is 15 cents, although the distance is only 640 miles. On the face of it this appears to be a serious discrimination against Vancouver by the railroads. The easterners claim that this rate is justifiable due to the heavier cost of hauling over the Rockies. As a matter of fact, however, the gradients from Edmonton on the Canadian Government railway to Vancouver are lower than the gradients to Fort William, the respective elevations to surmount bing 2080 feet against 2138 feet. The rate from Fort William via Montreal to Liverpool is 32 cents per bushel, making a total of 47 1-2 cents per bushel. The rate from Vancouver to Liverpool is 22 cents per bushel, transportation of 37 cents, or an amount of 10 1-2 cents per bushel in favour of the western route. Ten cents seems a small amount to be worrying about, but what does this mean to the wheat grower? In 1922 our wheat crop was, in round figures, 390,000,000 bushels, of which amount half was grown west of Moosejaw. In addition to wheat we raised 500,000,000 bushels of oats. It would appear therefore, as though our farmers were being mulcted millions of dollars annually by an uneconomical handling of their produce. One of the principal advantages that Montreal has, of course, is that, being the chief centre of import for this country, there is greater cargo space offering with consequent less likelihood of delay. This does away with the necessity for such immense storage capacity as would be required at Vancouver where the grain might be held up pending the arrival of shiproom. When shipments were first proposed via the Panama it was feared that the great heat to which such shipments would be subjected by that route might injure the grain, but such so far has not been found to be the case. Another objection to the present method of shipping practically all the grain by the eastern route is that navigation from Montreal ceases sixty days after wheat handling commences. The result is that all shipments must be rushed through in a very limited time, causing serious congestion. As a secondary consequence of this, much of our grain is transhipped to Buffalo, and forwarded thence by the United States railroads to American ports which is a serious loss of traffic income for our own transportation companies.

Up to the present the big interests have succeeded in preventing Vancouver being fully equipped so that it can handle a large proportion of the western trade. This, however, is a national question, and should be removed from the atmosphere of politics and local feeling. If, by its geographical location, part of the western wheat can be shipped via Vancouver cheaper than by the eastern route, our Western grain growers should have the privilege of taking advantage of this condition of affairs.

Winter Life at Macdonald — Some Aspects

Line-up of Aged Ayrshire Cows at the Royal Winter Fair

Contest Houses, Poultry Plant, C. E. F., Ottawa

The Canadian Egg-Laying Contest

It is a well established fact that poultry husbandry has a very important place in agriculture at present. The demand for eggs and poultry meat is ever increasing, and to meet this demand to the best advantage we must have production. Good production means high average efficiency throughout the country, and the egg-laying contest is doing much to bring this about.

To one who is interested in poultry the contest is a thing that will prove of great value. The author of this little account had the privilege of seeing all the inner workings of the contest under very able supervision and thought that it would be a good idea to pass on the lessons he learned from it together with a few related facts.

There are seven hundred birds competing in the Fourth Canadian Egg-Laying Contest that is now progressing at Ottawa. These birds are divided into pens of ten and they come from all the provinces in the Dominion and several of the United States. Six other contests are being carried on in the most important centres in Canada. The majority of the pens are made up of single Comb White Leghorns, many Barred Plymouth Rocks White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and others making up the remainder of the entries. The birds are confined from the first day of November until the last day of October the succeeding year, when the contest ends.

Every entry is treated as a unit and all are fed and housed alike, the feeding being as follows:

(1) Scratch grain consisting of equal parts corn, wheat, and oats is fed morning and night in deep litter, this being regulated as to quantity so that the birds will clean it all up and eat as much dry mash as possible.

(2) A dry mash containing cornmeal, ground oats, bran, and shorts in equal parts with ten per cent beef scrap and two per cent charcoal is before them at all times.

(3) A small quantity of this mash is fed moistened with sour skim milk three times a week.

(4) Green feed is given daily and takes the form of sprouted oats.

(5)Beef scrap, oyster shell, and grit are always available.

(6) Sour milk and clean, fresh water are given as drink.

(The above ration was used last year for the Third Contest.)

The greatest care is taken to see that all the birds are treated similarly and that every egg is credited to the bird that lays it. Trapnests are used and the eggs are marked with the hen's number when they are taken out of the nest, and are marked to the credit of each bird before the attendant leaves the house. When the eggs are taken away they are put into a special cupboard and automatically checked by means of a system that requires each egg to be put in a special place according to the bird that has laid it. The next day they are removed and sold. The proceeds from the sale are used to pay the running expenses of the contest. A small fee is also charged each entrant when he puts a pen into the contest.

Each week a report is made up and sent to those who may be interested, containing the names of the competitors, the breed and variety of the birds, and their daily and total production. Interesting notes about particular points are also given. The value of this report is great as many lessons may be learned from its study.

The contest is fair to all birds because they are treated as nearly alike as possible. It stands to reason that the man

who is trying to make high individual records at home should be able to do so to better advantage than is possible under contest condition, since he may only be looking after a few birds and the fewer a man is taking care of the better result he can secure from each unit. It would be well to point out here that many failures are due to a man getting the idea that since he has been able to obtain good results from twenty birds he can get the same from two thousand, the fact being that the more birds a man is looking after the fewer eggs he will get from each. So it is with the contest, and in caring for seven hundred birds average poultry farm conditions are met in several ways. It is sufficient to state, however, that all entries get a square deal and are very efficiently handled.

In the third contest (1921-1922) the two highest pens produced 2498 and 2197 eggs respectively, the first being a pen of White Leghorns and the second Barred Rocks. Not a single bird out of the six hundred competing laid as many as three hundred eggs. The highest individual was a White Leghorn whose total was 294, while two Barred Rocks followed with 282 and 281 respectively. Thirteen birds each had a total of over two hundred and fifty eggs, eight of which were Barred Rocks and five White Leghorns. Fifty-seven qualified for the Advanced Registry by producing over two hundred and twenty-five eggs and 333 laid one hundred and fifty or more.

A few of the benefits that are to be derived from these contests will complete this little outline. The contests show that many of the advertisements that one reads in various papers are erroneous in that they prove that the number of three-hundred-egg hens throughout the country is far smaller than it is said to be in those advertisements. They show what men are breeding good stock, and if a breeder enters a pen of birds that average well year after year people will buy stock from him to improve their own. This also benefits him, giving him a market for his breeding stock. The only records that are official are those made at the contests and those under government inspection under the Record of Performance rules and these are the only trustworthy ones.

The productive ability of birds throughout the Dominion is very inconsistent, ranging from about 83.5 percent in one of the contests down to less than 55.0 in another. If high average production is what we want, and it is, the contests are one of the mediums through which it can be secured.

Edward K. Williams.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE LIVE STOCK CLUB

The activities of this club up to the present date have, owing to circumstances, been rather limited.

The entire executive, as members of the Animal Husbandry option of the Fourth year, were absent from the college a great deal before Xmas, both in preparation for and in making the trips to the Toronto and Chicago Judging Competitions, and as a result things were at a standstill during their absence.

Nevertheless a plan of operations has been drawn up which it is hoped will be carried out during the coming months. The first meeting of the College year was held on October 8th, 1922, and it was decided to carry out the suggestions given by Prof. Barton at the last meeting last year. They were, in part:

(1) To make the College Magazine the official organ of the Club, and for the Club to be responsible for the Live Stock section of the Magazine, with the idea of securing publicity.

(2) To concentrate on some features, without the curriculum for next year's program, such as:—

(a) The live stock peculiarities of the different countries, given as addresses by the individual members of the club.

(b) The biographies of the outstanding live stock men of Canada.

The first move towards carrying out these suggestions has already been stated.

It was decided that a meeting should be held every second Monday night, and that we have discussions on various topics, led by members of the club, who would volunteer to give an address on any subject of interest to them.

The first meeting of this kind was held Jan. 15th and was led by Mr. Wurtzburger, who gave an address on "Dual Purpose Stock and Present Day Requirements," followed by a discussion in which several members took part. The question was well handled and many members became better versed in the problems of the present day breeders.

The next meeting will be held on Jan. 29th, when Mr. W. E. Ashton, Fieldman of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will give an address on his work.

Several other members of the club have volunteered to give talks at a future date, and it is certain that more activity will be shown, and more interest taken in the work of the club this year than has been known for sometime.—W. H. Armitage

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OTTAWA AND RENFREW JUDGING TRIP:

Amongst the many trips during the fall term of 1922 by the Animal Husbandry Option of the Fourth Year that to Ottawa and Renfrew was outstanding up to that date.

On November 9th it was arranged by Prof. Barton for the Option to spend one day in judging at Ottawa (Experimental Farms), and on the following morning to leave for Renfrew to visit Senator O'Brien's farms to judge Herefords.

Arriving at Ottawa on the night of the ninth placed us close to the field for the coming days work. All arrangements had been previously made with the Experimental Farm Officials for the workout on the tenth.

The morning of the tenth proved to be fine, and 9 A. M. found the boys all lined up at the Farm waiting for the word to go. At 9:15 we were signaled by the Prof. to parade to the sheep barns. Here we put in a little over half the forenoon in discovering the merits that placed one over the other.

Our next move was to the piggery, and even a more difficult task awaited us. After our puzzling over Berkshire gilts for twenty minutes, the Prof. called for our cards, and said, "I will have reasons on

this class after luncheon" emphasizing the words "I want reasons NOT STORIES."

We were royally entertained by the Experimental Farm officials at a well balanced luncheon in the luncheon room in the dairy building. The next event after luncheon was to light up all round and proceed with horses. The classes of horses brought out many important points which are essential to know in order to place a class in the show ring.

Following the horse judging we went back to pigs, and had a very choice bunch to place. During this work swine type was firmly impressed in our minds, along with the necessity of quality, and strength.

The day at the Experimental Farms came to its climax when a splendid class of senior Ayrshire bull calves was led out. There were five in the class all equally well fitted and trimmed for the Winter Show at Toronto. This class was greatly appreciated by all. The day at the Experimental Farms although short was a great benefit to the option from start to finish.

The following morning our move was to Renfrew, arriving there at 10:30 A. M. We were meet by Mr. O'Brien, Junior, who gave us a cordial welcome to visit his herd and farms. The first to be visited here was the largest a farm about 3 miles out of Renfrew. Mr. O'Brien is building on this farm a large beef barn 50 by 150 ft. It will be one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Having inspected the farm we motored back to Renfrew and much to our surprise found that Mr. O'Brien had arranged for our accomodation at the New Renfrew Hotel. The menu read Roast Chicken, etc., and the results can be guessed.

The afternoon was spent just outside the town where most of the Herefords are stabled. Several classes were judged during the afternoon. Amongst the individuals gone over there was one aged female that had been a champion at several of the leading Eastern shows this fall. The workout in Herefords was the first since Springfield early in the fall. The day here came to a finish at 4 o'clock and the 4:30 train headed us back to M. A. C.

"What are you doing, Spit?"
"Nothing."
"And what are you doing, Tommie?"
"Helping Spit."

Dr. Hood (referring to a lady scientists' work):—And what does the young lady say?"

Senior Aggie:—I don't know if she's young, Sir, since no reference is made to her age. (Class—roars of laughter).

"Diplomacy sometimes consists in saying nothing at the right time."

Van:—"Going out, Archie, Old Top?"
Archie:—"Sure."
Van:—"Whither?"
Archie:—"No alone."

The Tiger In The House

Lately, in reflecting on the inmates of our house, my attention has been drawn toward one individual in particular—One, who never needs to explain either his going out, or his coming in; who enjoys to the full all the privileges of the house, and yet who never has to worry about its maintenance — one whom nobody ever dares punish, for fear of utter annihilation, by means of unsuspected attacks, by way of teeth and claws. And now let me introduce you to this mysterious personage, namely the tiger of the house, alias our cat, Ted.

In order to acquaint you more fully with this important member of the family, I shall proceed to describe him. He has an extremely innocent looking face with rather large eyes, which have an ever present soulful expression in them. He is of rather diminutive stature, possessing a glossy, grey, clean looking coat. In fact, he is quite a fastidious person, when it comes to his appearance. He scours himself most carefully, brushing his coat by the hour, whenever he has a particular club meeting to attend, or when any other important function is about to be held. Indeed, not even his worst enemy could say anything evil in the appearance of our cat.

However, I am sorry to say, that I cannot say the same concerning his habits,—some of which are extremely bad. For instance, he has no conscience whatever as to how he obtains his food. Besides the five or six meals of which he partakes in the house, which seemingly serve only as appetizers, he must needs go hunting. In this primitive manner, he displays his relationship to the tiger; or in other words, his tiger nature is forever cropping out, as one of the occupants of our house is fond of remarking. While out on his ravages, a favourite pastime is to partake of afternoon tea, or luncheon, composed chiefly of birds. To do this, he crawls along the ground, pouncing upon his prey with the swiftness of a panther, and after toying delicately for a while with it, he proceeds to devour it. When feeling only slightly hungry or in need of amusement, he kills flies. On different occasions, he even lowers himself to such an extent as to be actually seen poking

around, ash tins, in hope of light refreshments.

However, in order to do our cat justice, I must also enumerate a few of his good qualities. While basking in the sun in the best chair of the living room, he plans attacks and campaigns, the strategy of which even Napoleon might envy. As a result of this, never do we see a mouse of any description round the house. So if it were only by this one good habit of his, he doubly atones for his bad ones. He also guards our garden faithfully, strutting up and down with the air of an emperor. Just let one dog dare enter, and Ted immediately assumes an enormous size, emits queer ejaculations, and if the dog pays no further attention to these dangerous warnings, Ted lights squarely on the middle of his back, and then my heart goes out in sympathy to the remains of the poor dog, when Ted is through with him. Again he is almost as good as a dog and hens combined, when it comes to disposing of scraps, as he will eat anything from stale peanuts to old bread, and will drink anything from klim to tomato soup. He is also, as I mentioned before, better than any patent fly-catcher ever invented.

And last, but by no means least, he is good company. Tired after the strenuous activities of the day, he will sit with you by the hour, showing a surprising amount of affection in his make up, and providing music while you work, by means of his melodious purring. By showing this one redeeming feature of affection and companionship, he more than makes up for any wrong he may have committed, when following only his natural inclinations.

In concluding, I wish to say that Ted is exactly like an ordinary human being, with his bad qualities as a result perhaps of his tiger nature, but also with many good points too. And, among any animals you might wish to name, I should not hesitate to choose a cat at any time for a companion and pet—tiger nature and all.

Dorothy Nesbitt.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight, give me July again just for tonight; soften the ground where the Frost King has lain, O let me hear one mosquito again. I am so weary of snow-drifts and ice, weary of paying the coal trust its price; weary, so weary of frost-bitten pie —give us a slice of the First of July. Backward, swing backward, O season of Snow—mercury 20 or 30 below; turn on the heat of the tropical zone, roast me until I am cooked to the bone. I am so tired of freezing my nose, weary of chilblains and corns on my toes; weary of trying to sleep with cold feet—turn on the heat, Mister, turn on the heat.—Selected.

Our Language

by J. PERCIVAL SPITTALL, '23

Modern English is probably one of the most impure languages on the face of the earth, hence, one of the most difficult to speak and write correctly, unless one has a knowledge of other languages, especially the ancient. Daily our language is becoming more complicated and more difficult, full of pitfalls for the learned as well as the unlearned, and we have already wandered far from the simple phraseology of our forefathers, as will be seen on reference to the Bible and the works of Shakespeare. Taking random verses in the Bible, I have just found that eighty-six per cent of the words consist of monosyllables and twelve per cent are words of two syllables, thus leaving only two per cent for words of more than two syllables. How does this compare with present day literature? On referring to a recent number of the *Scientific Monthly,* I find that the writer in a simple article on "imagination" expresses his thoughts by using words of more than three syllables to the extent of twenty-two in every hundred, while his monosyllabic words drop to fifty-two percent. You may say that this is necessary owing to our greater advance in learning. What book, however, is there that you can find which covers a greater range of subjects than the Bible and in which, from a grammatical point of view at least, probably every sentence is easily comprehensible?

Our language is getting too complicated. If we are not careful, the same thing will happen to it that took place with Latin. The Roman soldier could not be bothered to talk in the high flown language of the philosophers. He made use of shorter words, simpler phrases, and put the verb where it belonged instead of at the end of the chapter. Result—decadence of Latin as a spoken language. Any one interested in this subject should trace the progressive development from doggerel Latin to old French. Is our language going to suffer the same fate? Is the debasement of English in the great republic to the south of us "the hand no bigger than a cloud?" In the past the written language at first had naturally to be based on the spoken tongue, and judging from what is taking place on this continent, speech is again going to be the governing factor; for after the expressions used in the daily walks of life have once crept into our daily papers, they are on the high road to incorporation into the written language.

In our daily conversations, the expression "it is me" is so common that it sounds almost pedantic when one hears the correct grammatical form. The Frenchman says "c'est moi." Why shouldn't we? It certainly seems to come more naturally to the average person. The German, however, in his arrogance, is satisfied with neither mode. For "it is I" he says "I am it." So far, he has been sufficiently modest to spell "it" with a small "i," but it would have been a capital "i" doubtless if they had won the war. If, as both past and present history indicate, our language is to be governed by the vox populi, the time is not far distant when "it is me" will be permissable.

There is no doubt that the reaction against the study of the dead languages during the past twenty years is having its effect on our language. The prose of present day writers shows clearly that they do

not have the same knowledge of the classics as was possessed by the writers of the Victorian period. Some people despise the ancient tongues because they are dead languages. The term "dead" however is a misnomer. They will remain alive as long as the present modern languages exist, seeing that they are vital constituents of our mother tongue.

When compulsory education was first brought into force in England, it was generally expected that it would be the death knell of the dialects. Such has not proved to be the case, for although the children speak grammatically "nolens volens" while within the halls of learning, the moment they emerge across the threshold, they relapse into their colloquialisms.

While the above is an example of two different speeches, I may mention that in Sweden there exists a peculiar condition where the same language word for word is spoken in two different ways. I once attended a public meeting in Stockholm and was amazed to find that I could understand most of what was said. It was book talk. In parliament, public speaking, and from the pulpit, the language is spoken as printed, but these same men, however learned they be, adopt the common pronunciation in their daily walks of life.

We often laugh at the foreigner's attempts to express himself in our language, whether written or spoken. How many of us write and speak perfect English? Even a distinguished historian writes that "the Greeks halted with the river on their back." A very good reason for halting, it must be admitted. While we have a better command over our prepositions than the Germans, some of them certainly have somewhat contradictory meanings. Take the case of the Frenchman travelling on a small river boat in England. As the vessel approached a low bridge, the captain shouted out warningly:

"Look out there."

The Frenchman who was below at once rushed up on deck and nearly had his head knocked off as they passed under the bridge. As they carried him below he was heard to murmur: "What funny people the English are. They say "look out" when they mean "look in."

The pronunciation of our language also leaves something to be desired. For instance, the sound of "ough" in through, rough, and though. You can hardly blame a foreigner with these as guidance when he spells potato as "poughteightough."

In Germany they have a commission which meets every now and then for the standardisation of spelling and pronunciation. The Anglo-Saxons would do well to imitate them. Our language is very elastic but it may be stretched too far. It is already stretched beyond the ability of the average man, and that elastic may snap some day as it did with the Romans.

The question of the future is: Are we going to write our language as it is spoken, or are we going to speak it as it is written? At present we do neither.

COUEISM

(*As practised at Macdonald*)

A Monologue

Scene:—*A room in the Women's Residence.* Enter a young woman wearing Science uniform. (*She speaks*):—"Oh, dear, I really must do my Coueism — I haven't even thought of it since last week —no wonder I cut my dress out all wrong, and didn't know my bacteriology (*She sits down on bed, assumes a very serious look.*)

"Everyday in every way I am getting better and better. Every day in every way I am getting—(*Knock on door—she goes to door*) No. Marje, I really can't go to Mrs. Wright's to day—I've been *so* often lately and I've got *so* much to do to day; I really oughtn't to go." (*She shuts door, goes to window and looks out*) "Every day in every way—well, for the love of Mike! Look at Jean—some class to her new hat—Its awfully cute. Every day in every way—I don't think I'll go skating to-night. It's too cold, and I've heaps to do —I wonder if he'll be there. I—well, perhaps, I'd better go, I guess. Every day in every way I am getting—Look who's going fussing! I never knew *she* went with *him!* Oh, dear, I'm not getting along with this stuff, very well—Every day—gosh, its quarter to five. I guess I've said that a hundred times this afternoon—I *am* hungry! I guess (*goes to door, opens it, and shouts*) Say Marje, —Marje! I am going to Wright's after all —I'm starving. Wait about three minutes and I'll be with you."

Comes back, singing, "Tomorrow"

M. S. '23

A SONG WITHOUT WORDS

"———" Announced the butler.

As I bowed, she rose and greeted me with a smile. "———"she invited, making room for me on the sofa beside her.

"———"I replied, her eyes laughed saucily up at me.

I moved closer.

"———" she threatened, putting a pillow between us.

I turned my back. Silence. I waited.

"———" she coaxed. No reply.

"———" pouting now.

"———" I whispered, as the pillow fell to the floor.

"———" struggling.

The door opened. Wild confusion.

"———" said she, clumsily, greeting her mother.

"———" I added, looking up from the fire that I had been punching vigorously.

"———" was her laughing reply.

There was an embarrassing pause. Molly poured out the tea.

Her mother glared. I wished I had not come.

"———" said I, looking at the clouds outside.

"———" her mother answered, frigidly.

I took my hat and gloves.

"———!" said her mother ignoring my proffered hand.

Molly blushed.

The door closed behind me.

"———!" said I, softly.

(Chapparal)

A "Bear" Escape

(In one breath)

ALEX D. BAKER. '23

The scene—a lonely shack, thirty-five odd miles from the nearest permanent habitation and railroad, in the North woods of Quebec.

The actors—my cook-and-general-handy-man,—Philias, and, of more importance, myself (tall, strong, broad shouldered, good looking etc., etc.,). I was engaged in paying the men of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co.,—not my respects, but money,—not my money, but the company's. My cook's occupation has been guessed. It consisted of spoiling perfectly good rations.

The weather.—Rotten thanks! Beaucoup rain and heap drizzle. The time—about 2 a. m. (Yes, in the morning).

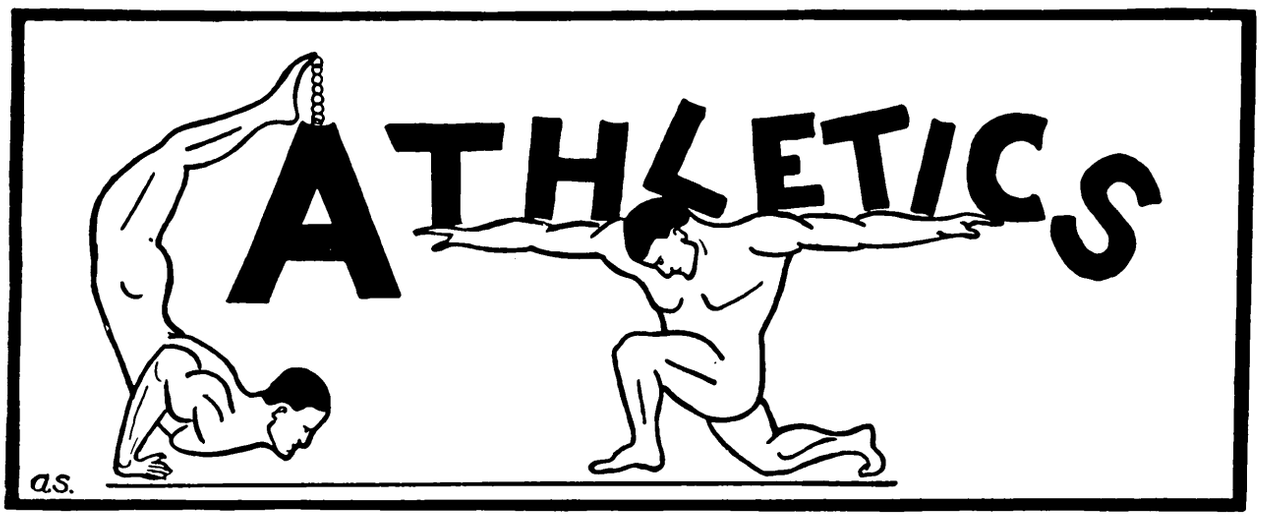
I was sleeping the kind of a sleep that all men with clear consciences sleep. I lay in a bunk which was level with the only window. The cook slept across the room in the only other bunk the place possessed. Our feet pointed toward the door which owned a catch of the press latch variety, the press part being on the outside. I awoke in the early hours with a chill cold wave chasing up and down my spine and a feeling that all was not right with the world. The rain had ceased and all I could hear was the drip of the water off the roof outside. The shack was in pitch darkness and I sat "sneakily" up in bed and listened. I could hear nothing except the faint moaning of the wind and the drip of water. I leaned over to the window and peered out. The ground outside was just about on a level with the window owing to the shack being built on a slight slope. For a moment I could see nothing. Then gradually I was able to make out something that almost froze my blood. The something cocked it's head to one side and I could hear it breathing heavily. I withdrew from the window,—quickly—but sneakily. A bear was *outside*, looking *inside*.

Above my head there was a shelf on which I left my Winchester when going to bed. Almost too scared to breathe, I reached for it. I pumped a cartridge into the barrel. "Get the blighter right through the window," I thought. Just at this moment my heart almost suspended its duties, for, with startling clearness I heard the latch of the door click open, followed by the steady creaking of the door as it was slowly pushed open. While I was never a lightning mathematician, I had it all figured out in one breath. One bear outside—another bear pawing door— has pressed the latch—door opens owing to bear's weight—bear coming in.—Net result—one bear outside, 'nother bear inside, good night Alex!

It did not take much generalship on my part to decide to suspend operations on the Ectobear and concentrate on the Endobear. I levelled my rifle in one hand in the approximate direction of the door, and, being a careful individual with firearms, I reached for a match with my other hand. Drawing a deep breath I struck the match against the wall. I heard a gasp—"Mon Dieu! don't shoot, sir!" and was astounded to see friend Philias, clad in the latest style of woodsmen's underwear, standing at the door, which he was in the act of closing.

Explanations followed rapidly. Philias had gone outside. The broad axe he had been in the habit of taking to bed with him for protection he had inadvertently left outside. On going out he had seen more than his axe. That which he did see, he, with a generalship close to mine, had decided to leave outside. Unobserved by "it," he had been endeavoring to make his re-entrance to the shack as unassuming as possible, when he had so unnecessarily done so much to hasten my "permanent wilting point."

I turned to the window and peered out, The burning matches close to the window had apparently frightened friend Bruin, for nothing could be seen. Jumping out of bed and with my rifle at full cock, I crept outside. After I had stalked myself around the shack about four times, I was convinced that our visitor had departed. I called for a light which Philias eventually handed out to me after much coaxing. The tracks of friend bear were very plentifully strewn around the shack and the vicinity of my window. Receding tracks led over the hill at our rear. I returned to my woodland home feeling a little better. Philias greeted me with hammer, nails and boards in his hands. "What's the idea, old devil!" I asked. "Fermez la porte et la fenetre," he answered with a baleful gleam in his eye. Poor chap!— He must have slept on the sharp edge of his broad axe all night for he was very restless until morning. I *heard* him.



Owing to the short time which has elapsed since the last magazine, comparatively little has happened in college atheletics. A few exciting as well as interesting games have been played in baseball and basket ball, between the different classes and also a few scheduled games in the Montreal and District League.

As basket ball and baseball are our strongest features, it is distinctly the duty of everyone who can to participate in these games and show at least some enthusiasm.

The interclass series has been started, and close competition is being shown. There seems to be good material in all classes, and only needs practice to be brought out. Before this issue goes to press interclass hockey will have started; while already several practices have been held by the college team in preparation for our games in the McGill inter-faculty series. The installation of a new lighting system for the rink removes the serious obstacle to evening games which had been felt in previous years, and adds considerably to the enjoyment of the evening skate. The girls, too, are showing great enthusiasm in the game and there are some speedy skaters among them.

In addition to the above games, it has been arranged that gym. class shall be held every Thursday evening under Segt. Major Sharpe. In previous years, there was a good attendance at first, but as skating got going, the class dwindled to a paltry few. To obviate this clash between skating and gym. work, it has been decided to hold the classes at 10 p. m. These classes provide an excellent opportunity for keeping fit, not only for those who do not play games—to whom it is practically a necessity if they are to do their best at study—but even for those who do. So turn out, fellows, and make the classes a success.

With the New Year comes a complete change in the Athletic Executive. The following officers for 1923 have been elected:

President: G. S. Walsh.
Vice Pres: John Brigham.
Secretary: Steve Walford.
Treasurer: K. E. Stewart.

Also the following managers:

Basket Ball:—J. Lanthier.
Baseball:—F. Dimmock.
Hockey:—G. S. Walsh.
Boxing and Wrestling:—G. Matthews.
Swimming:—C. W. Owen.

INTERCLASS SERIES

In addition to the basket ball game mentioned in our previous issue, only two

games have been played, one in basketball and one in baseball.

Freshmen, 15 Winter Course '22

On Dec. 5th., the Winter Course played the Freshmen in baseball. This was a very exciting game, the Winter Course giving a good demonstration for their first appearance. In the first innings, W. Walker came in with a leap and a bound giving the batsman a speedy whirl, but was stopped in due course by a firm supporting barricade in the rear. In the next few innings the storm ceased somewhat, giving the amazed audience a chance to have a look in and realize that the teams weren't professionals after all. During the last innings, Roach came to the fore raising the score for the Winter Course. Ness also gave weighty support to the game. Snyder and James played a good game for the Freshies, fooling the pitcher several times by swinging the club in the right direction. The game finally eased up with a score of 22-15 in favour of the Winter Course.

The fans in the gallery kept the atmosphere filled with gaiety, their cheery laughter and encouraging rooting being enjoyed by all, especially the players.

Freshmen: Snyder and Little (battery) James, Pierce, Walker, Johanssen, W. Walker, Simmonds and Cooke.

Winter Course: Lamb and Roach (battery) Ness, Dobell, Copeland, Hawke, Clayton, Henry and Bushe.

Score by innings:—

Winter Course:	0	1	1	5	4	0	11	—	22
Freshmen:	1	2	1	4	1	1	5	—	15

Juniors, 16 Sophomores, 19

The next game was on Dec. 13, between the Juniors and Sophomores and resulted in a victory for the latter. The Juniors, let it be said, made the Sophs. work hard and if they had got together their regular line-up, a different story might have been told. However, the Sophs triumphed, the score being 19-16 in their favour. Cooke in the forward line and Fogerty on defence were the outstanding players for the winners, while Stewart and Walsh were the shining lights of the Junior team.

The teams lined up as follows:

Juniors: Stewart, Mitchell, Matthews, McGarigle, Walsh and Hallam.

Sophomores: Fogerty, Owen, Hill, Cooke, Walford and Tully.

EXHIBITION BASKETBALL

On Dec. 6th, the McGill Intermediates staged an exhibition game with "Mac" and met her match both in speed and combination. Without a doubt it was the fastest game up to then, and was intensely enjoyed by all.

McGill started off with their usual confidence, and got away to a good lead in the first half. They got a rude awakening, however in the second half, when Amaron opened up. He shot through and under the arms and legs of the opposing team like a flash of lighning, followed by the rest. Conklin skimmed by his amazed opponents, carrying the ball forward and mapping several easy baskets. Maw, too, played an excellent game, but toward the end of the game after making a shot at the basket, fell backwards, and as a result of his whole weight falling on his hand, the latter was fractured. This was a very unfortunate accident, as it is doubtful if he can play any more this year, and we sympathize with "Art." Luckily for "Mac," there was only a short time to go, and our team succeeded in holding its own, finally winning by one point, the score being 18-17.

SMOKER

In honour of the returning judging team from the Chicago Fair, a smoker was held in the Boy's Gym. The McGill B. W. and F. staged several very interesting boxing and wrestling bouts which

were part of their interfaculty championship series. Some of these were very closely contested, especially in the heavier classes, and were enjoyed by all. During the evening, the boys' Orchestra gave a few selections from the land of jazz and there were also several violin selections by Snyder, accompanied by Stevens. Between the various bouts, short talks were given by Dr. Harrison, Prof. Barton, J. B. Smith. The former gave some very interesting reniniscences of the Chicago Fair and of the city itself, while the latter gave brief outlines of the whole trip. Mr. Brewer, of McGill, on being called on to say a few words, emphasized the value of boxing and wrestling and extended an invitation to us to take part in the contests taking place at McGill in these sports.

Light refreshments were served, while "smokes" were liberally circulated throughout the evening. The entertainment was a decided success, and we hope to see a few more of a similar kind put on before the close of this year.

BASKETBALL

The first double-header of the city and District Basketbal League played on the floor at Macdonald College resulted in an even break for the college teams, our entry in the intermediate series scoring an easy victory over the University of Montreal representatives, while the green shirts lost out to Westmount in the junior series.

The junior game was a strenously contested one. At half-time Westmount led by ten points and appeared to have the game on ice. In the second half, however, the Macdonald team showed a complete rereversal of form and outscored their opents by a wide margin; but Westmount's lead was too great and the game ended in their favor by a score of 23 to 20.

In the intermediate fixture the good ship 'Laval' was sunk with all on board. The trusty old vessel sprang a leak five seconds after the game started when Lamb netted the first basket, and before the half-time whistle blew there was a heavy list to starboard. The second half was merely a continuance of the agony and before the game was over most of the crowd had deserted their expensive pews in the gods. The final score was 62-18.

Our boys all put up a smart exhibition; Conklin, Lamb, and Amaron being practically in the lime-light. For the Montreal boys Masson,—a small brother of the venerable Pete,— and Poirier, made the greatest effort. Poirier is the gent with the artistic Lord Dundreary side-burns. He also performs, with great *eclat,* beside Desbien on the defence of the University of Montreal hockey team.

Teams:—

Senior		*Junior*
Lamb	Forward	Cooke
Amaron	Forward	Clayton
Conklin	Centre	Smith. J. B.
Bowen	Defence	James
Major	Defence	Henry

Macdonald Intermediate—North Branch Y. M. C. A.

Macdonald's first basket ball game away from home was played on January 6th., against North Branch Y. M. C. A. and resulted in a defeat for us by 53-22. Our boys, however, did very well considering the game came right after the Xmas holidays and before they could get in any practice. They were also handicapped by the unusually small size of the gym.

Line up:—Amaron, Lamb, Conklin, Major and Bowen. Substitutes: Smith J. B., and Sharpe.

Macdonald Juniors Argonauts

On January 10th. the Juniors played the Argos in Montreal and although the final score was 77-19 against them, they put up a showing. The Argos are a very fast team, outclassing our men both

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in speed and in shooting ability, but our team played a hard game, Smith and Sharpe being the outstanding players.

Line up:—Sharpe, Cooke, Smith, J. B., James, Henry and Grisdale.

Macdonald Intermediates Engineers

This game was also played in Montreal on the 10th. Again the Fates were against the Macdonald team, which seemed to be unable to get going, with the result that they came out on the short end of a 56-15 score. Our boys were still suffering from the effects of the Xmas holidays and could not stand the pace, but there is no reason why they should not reverse the score when Engineers come to Macdonald.

Line up:— Amaron, Lamb, Conklin, Major and Bowen; with Fogerty as a spare.

Macdonald Juniors Crystals

The Juniors captured their second victory when they played Crystals on their own floor on the sixteenth. It took our men some time to become accustomed to the floor, and the game was so close throughout that it was a toss up as to which would finish on top. At half time the score was 4-3 for Macdonald, but in the second half Crystals took the lead and with four minutes to go the score was 10-8 in their favour. Two beautiful shots by Clayton and Sharpe, however, came in time to put Macdonald on the large end of a 12-10 score.

Line up:—Cooke, Sharpe, Smith, J. B., James, Fogerty and Clayton.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20., an interesting hockey game was played between Wesleyan A. A. A. and the Macdonald Hockey Team. The Wesleyans had a good team and gave our boys a hard hour's work, although the score—7 to 0 for Macdonald—was decidedly big. The weather was rather cold and a few frostbites were handed out. Although this did not stop the players it seemed to have a very bad influence on the number of spectators who turned out. Let us hope, however, that when the inter-faculty series starts in February that we will have a better attendance of spectators, especially among the fair sex.

THE GIRL'S FIELD DAY

Although Saturday, October the twenty-eighth was a bitterly cold Autumn day, an enthusiastic crowd turned out on the track for the girls' Field Day.

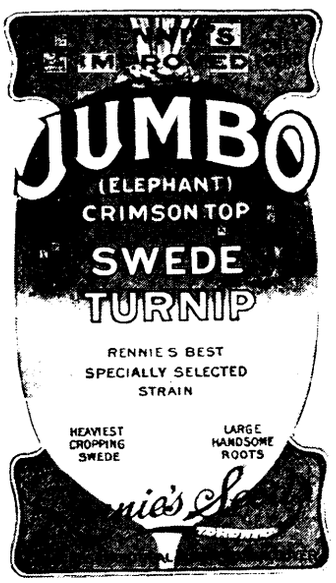
So icy was was the wind, however, that all were forced to retire to the gymnasium, where the majority of the events were run off. Here, the zeal of the participants and the enthusiasm of the spectators swept away any discontent which might have arisen at this inconvenience.

The girls showed hearty enjoyment in the various exercises, and the competition was keen. Miss Gwyneth Amaron led with a total of thirty-two points, the runners up being Miss Margaret Shearer with nineteen and Miss Ruth Low with sixteen points. Miss Amaron won the hundred yards, the two twenty, the Blindfold, the Sack and the Obstacle races,—a remarkable record which proves her to be an excellent runner. In the jumping contest, Miss Low starred, winning the Hop-Step and Jump, the Running broad, and the Standing broad jumps.

Much merriment was aroused by the Balloon race for the staff, in which Miss Heathcote was the winner. The thread and Needle race was another fun provoking event—Miss N. Senkler and Mr. Smith forming a successful combination and winning amid great competition.

Science swept off the honours in the Relay race.

A list of the events with the winners is as follows:—



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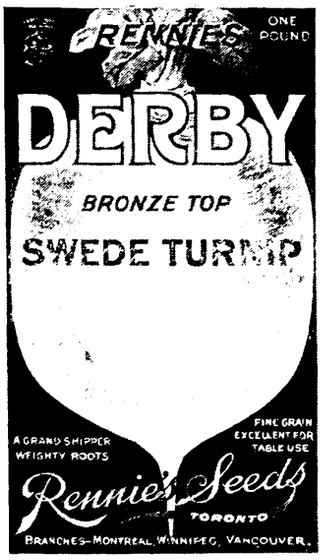

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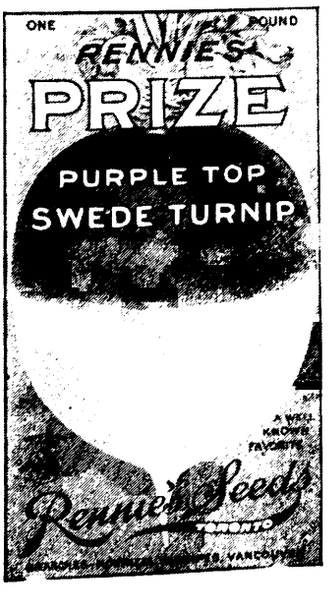
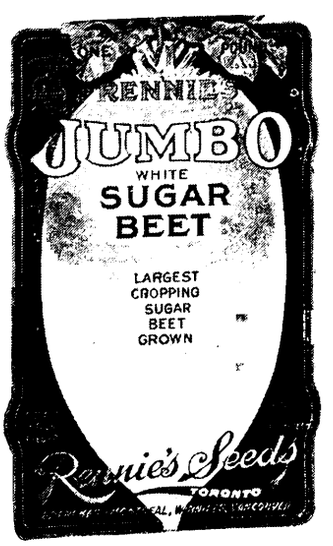




Winner

100 yard dash—Miss Amaron
Hop, Step and Jump—Miss Low
220 yard dash—Miss Amaron
Running Broad Jump—Miss Low
Flowerpot race—Miss Shearer
High Jump—Miss Wallace
Wheelbarrow—Miss Sangster, Miss E. Watt

Standing Broad Jump—Miss Low
Blindfolded Race—Miss Amaron
Hopping Race—Miss Bercovitch
Sack Race—Miss Amaron
Three-Legged Race—Miss Brown, Miss George

Balloon Race—Miss Heathcote
Obstacle Race—Miss Amaron
Relay Race—Science Students
Thread and Needle Race—Miss Senkler, Mr. Smith

Crab Race—Mr. Smith
Manager —
—Miss P. Clarke

Thanks are due to Miss Heathcote, the girls' gymnastic instructress, for her splendid coaching and personal enthusiasm which did so much towards making this field day a successful one, to the judge and all the officers, also to the men students whose assistance and co-operation were much appreciated, and to all those who gave of their time and energy in the interests of the Sports.

From the excellent results of Athletics as a training for girls in developing health, beauty, and above all that spirit of fairness and comradeship so essential in an institution where so many different personalities are placed in close contact, it would seem in order that much attention be given this phase of college life.

Ruth A. Coleman

(Editors Note:—Owing to its being handed in too late, this article could not be included in our last issue.)

BASKETBALL

The 1st game of this season in Basketball was played in Montreal against the 1st and 2nd teams of Trafalgar Institute, in the Trafalgar gymnasium.

Altho' Macdonald lost both games, the play was very even and many times during the games it was a matter of touch and go as to who would be the winners. During these games there was very little fouling on either side.

The final scores were:—1st team 38-32
2nd team 30-18

The line up was as follows:—

Norah Senkler	Marion Taylor
Dorothea Hopkins	Florence Norton
Irene Delahay	Rae Bercovitch
Gwen Amaron	Grace Findlay
Phebe Senkler	Marion Watt
Mildred George	Jessie Harris

Dining Room Elegancies.

Willya gimme thu bred?
Sure, comin' down, catch!
Passabutter, wilya?
Whayawant? Jamon't?
No, gimme thu grees.
Alrite, dongetsoar, heeryar.

—Baker's Pie

Questions in Domestic Science.

What is the broomstraw method of testing cake?

What do you do if you have a vacuum cleaner?

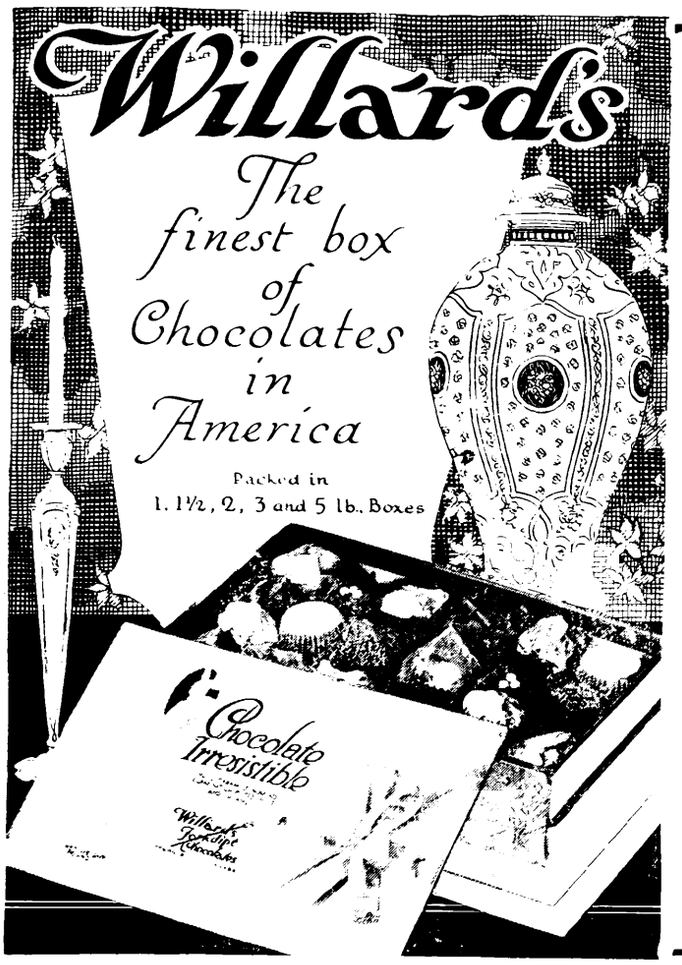
Name the nuts of the temperate zone.

What is a level teaspoonful, heaping teaspoonful, heaping knifeful?

The eating is proof of the pudding, what is indigestion?

How are wild strawberries produced, does it do any good to tease the tame ones?

There are two hundred ways of cooking eggs, what would you do on the other 165 mornings?



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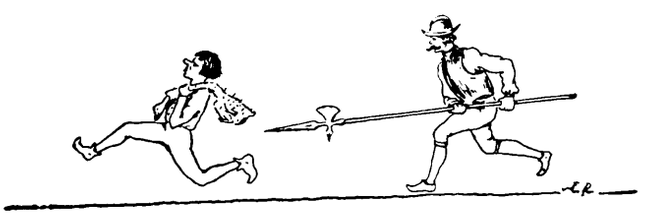
Name, locate, and give the telephone number of the nearest delicatessen. (Life)

For matrimonial heartache—

A lump of pride dissolved in a glass of common sense. Swallow immediately and settle with a kiss. Add a dose of wholesome compliments, repeat as often as needed. (Life)

ENTOMOLOGY OPTION

Matches are made in heaven, not at Macdonald College.



F is for Freshmen,
So awkward and green,
Ever loafing around
When they shouldn't be seen.

R is for Rabbit,
Species, Lepus Cuniculus,
But which they dissect
In a manner ridiculous.

E is for England,
Whence one Freshman came,
As yet, we are told,
He hasn't a dame.

S is for Science
At which they are fine,
But about which on exams,
They can scarce write a line.

H is for Heaven,
All Aggies are found there,
Excepting the Winter Course,
Sophs, Juniors, and Fourth Year.

M. is for microscope,
Maths. and Morphology;
For using long words
We owe an apology.

E is for Energy
Of which they are full,
But which they will need
If through their course they will pull.

N is for never,
The way they give in;
At pull or debate
They cannot but win.

1 stands for One,
A member of the Class,
Who made up this rime,
A dull evening to pass.

9 are the Muses
Of classical times,
Who helped me write
These nonsensical rhymes.

2 is for Company
We know three is none;
From Science and Teachers
We learned this in fun.

6 is for the year
Among the twenties supreme,
When a class will be turned out
Neither awkward nor green.

L — onging desires distract my brain,
O — f the cause I cannot gain;
V — arious passions fill my breast.
E — xamine carefully and guess."

"Be good and you'll be lonesome."
Mark Twain

"Who seeks a friend without a fault
remains without one."

MR. FARMER,

Everywhere,

Dear Sir: —

You know of the many hard and tedious jobs there are on the farm, such as: —

Digging out stumps.
Breaking boulders.
Making holes for tree planting, etc.
Road grading.
Sub-soiling orchards, etc.
Breaking ice and log jams.
Splitting heavy timbers.
Excavating foundations.
Well sinking, etc., etc.

All these can be done cheaper, quicker, easier and much more satisfactorily by C.X.L. Low Freezing Stump Powder.

In looking over your farm do you not see stumps and boulders which you wished were miles away, especially when you have to work around them and perhaps broken some implement. A few minutes of your time during slack seasons and a charge of C.X.L. Low Freezing Stumping Powder will make your wish a fact.

C.X.L. Low Freezing Stumping Powder is safe to handle if used according to instructions contained in each box. C.X.L. Low Freezing Stumping Powder has been used for nearly fifteen years and has proved a great help to thousands of farmers every year.

Owing to the special freight rate granted by the Railways in Canada, it has enabled us to distribute C.X.L. Low Freezing Stump Powder, at a minimum cost.

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Things we would like to know

How it is that something which happened in No. 1 building was known in No. 2 building before it was known in No. 1?

Why "Shorty" was worried over his programe and—

When did he start to fill it?

Is the wave length of the dinner bell sound on Tuesday the same as that on Saturday? and—

Why is there more response to it on Saturday?

How are sausages bought? By the yard or otherwise? Or does the cook roll his own?

Why is the weather like a girl's mind?

Does going without breakfast tend to reduction in adiposity? or

Is there some other reason for missing breakfast?

"If you will not take pains, pains will take you."

"When you cannot remove an obstacle, plow around it."

Is a smile negotiable and worth its face value?

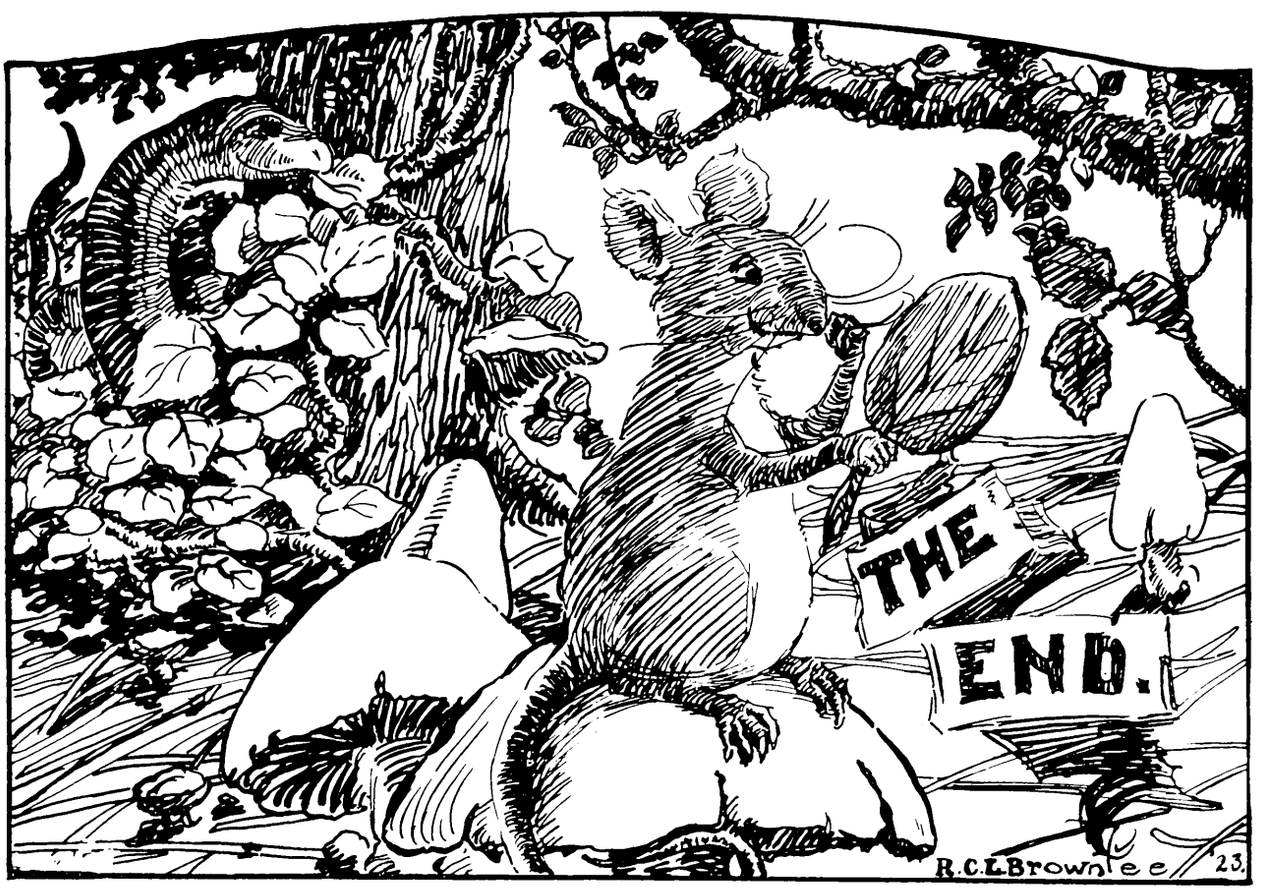
Archie:—I see you have a cold, Snookums.

S:—(Sharp sniff.) You can't see it now.

Overheard at a Dance

Stranger to College: — Parley-vous Francais, monsieur?

John S.—(making an effort), None, none, monsewer.



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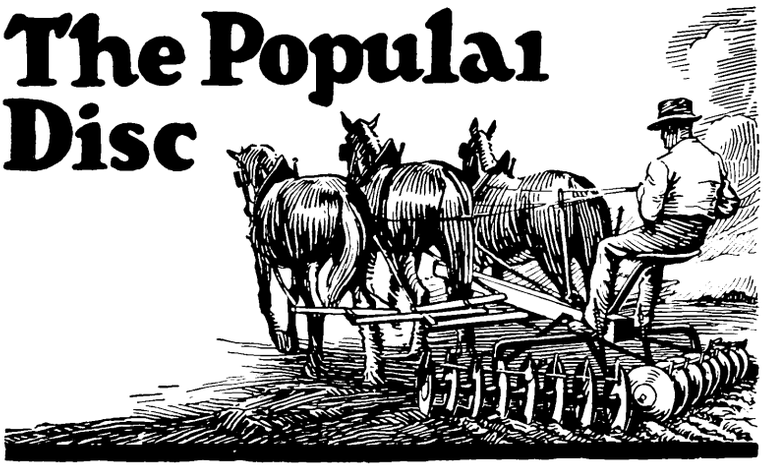

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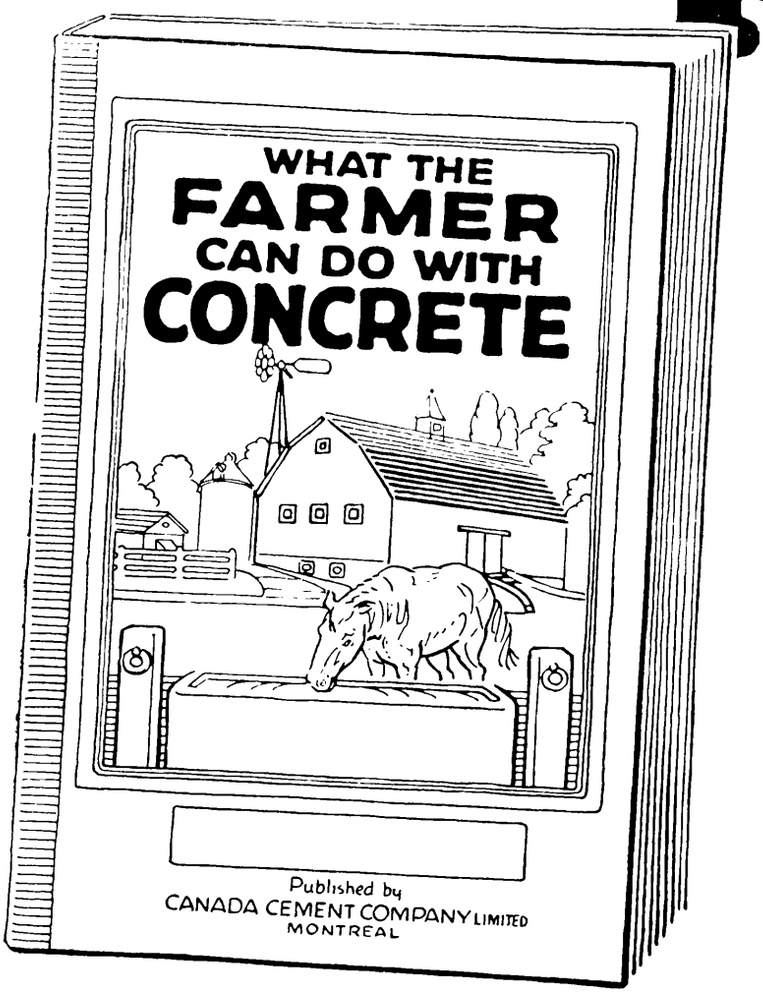

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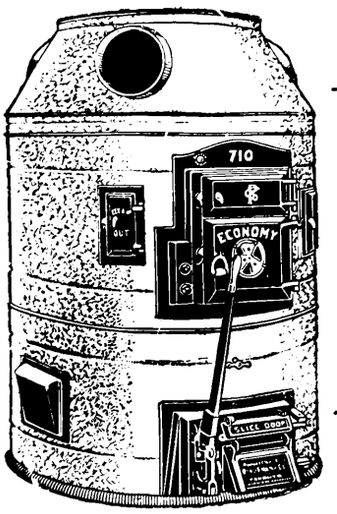

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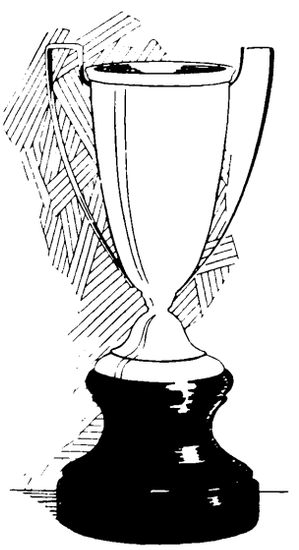

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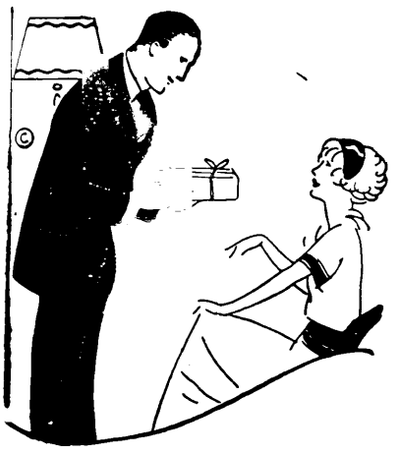

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